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THE EGYPT SPECIAL FOR 1929

BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION

By Minnehaha Finney, Editor for Egypt.

MISS MINNEHAHA FINNEY
Editor for Egypt

This number of the Magazine is taken up entirely with the statements of Egyptian High Functionaries on the economic life of the country. "The Morning Post" and "The Commercial", two newspapers published in England have presented some exceedingly interesting and informing data on Egypt as she is today and I could not resist the temptation to quoted largely from these articles so as to present up-to-date information for the Egypt Special, knowing that it will give the perspective necessary to enable the readers of the Magazine the better to understand Modern Egypt.

I can imagine someone thinking such thoughts as this: "A land full of economic resources no longer needs Mission Work." It must ever be remembered that this progress in material things in Egypt is only the throwing down of the high wall of Moslem prejudice and the widening of the doors of opportunity for Evangelism.

How unprogressive, indifferent and criminally negligent we would be not to grasp with new vigor the call to PRESS FORWARD with our message of Christ the Savior. As a matter of fact, we need a greater body of well-prepared and well-informed missionaries to work hand in hand with our Egyptian Christians along the lines of Evangelism, and the putting out of Literature, to say nothing of the great demands made by the Medical and Educational Mission work.

MODERN EGYPT

1. **Well Begun but not Done.**
2. **How Egypt Hears the news.**
3. **Agriculture.**
4. **The Small Farmer.**
5. **Communications.**
6. **Laying the Foundations of Public Health.**
7. **Teaching the Young Idea.**
8. **The Mining Industry.**
9. **Egypt's Place in the World of Sport.**
10. **The Illicit Drug Trade.**

A Note of Explanation: Our outlined Program printed over a year ago, proved too wide for one number of the Magazine, so rather than publish an inadequate presentation of the whole program we have limited ourselves to "Modern Egypt" with the Economic and Industrial development.

Well Begun But Not Done

Islam Today

IMPACT OF WESTERN IDEAS

THE revolution which Islam, in the religious sense of the word, is at the present time experiencing is now an accepted commonplace, although observers differ upon the probable results of the revolution, some asserting that what the present generation is witnessing is nothing less than the disintegration of Islam, others believing that the more comprehensive contact of Moslem lands with the West will produce a new interpretation of Islam.

MISSIONS AND ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

We dare not say what the influence of Missions at this point is and should be. We can only say that God must have meant Christian Missions to exist in Islamic Egypt all these seventy-five years for some great purpose—"*for such a time as this.*"

If this revolution in Islam means disintegration then our task is great in rescuing all these splendid types of progressive men and women in Egypt from Atheism, the world's greatest menace. If this revolution in Islam means a new interpretation of Islam, then our task is more than great, it is divine, in helping to put Christ and Salvation into the heart of this new interpretation. Our valiant little church organization in Egypt, that branch of the United Presbyterian Church known as the "Synod of the Nile," ought not to be left to do this great work alone. Those of us who know Egypt feel that humanly speaking she cannot do it alone. And why should our beloved United Presbyterian Church at this point shirk a task which ought better be called a privilege—and *such a privilege*— that of enthroning Christ in Egypt. More and more our task in Egypt is becoming that of *Evan-*

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gelism pure and simple. The doors are wide open. Educational work is becoming more and more difficult because of exacting competition. Our main plea for Mission Educational Institutions is to furnish workers to go out into the great field of Evangelism. Our great plea for Medical Work and Child Welfare is to create the contacts and establish a sympathetic basis for Evangelism. Our urgent plea for Christian literature is that the printed page may prove to be the apparently weak instrument which will yet cut through the tough resistance of ignorance, prejudice and fanaticism and lay the whole Moslem world wide open to the claims of Jesus Christ.

THE FIELD IN WHICH WE WORK

The area is about 13,000 square miles.

The population numbers 14,168,-756, twelve-thirteenths being Moslem.

The cities and towns of over 5,000 number 600.

The villages and towns under 5,000 number 2,800. There are countless small hamlets.

The cities and villages in which there is Mission work number 305.

The Residence Mission Stations number 12.

The Christian Community numbers 50,000.

Each petty hand can steer a ship becalmed but he that will
Govern and carry her to her ends must know
His tides, his currents, how to shift the sails,
The forces and the nature of all winds, gust, storms, and tempests.

How Egypt Hears the News

The Written Word Unchallenged

A VERY living part of contemporary literature is formed by newspapers and reviews in Arabic, published not only in the countries where Arabic is spoken but also in regions where Arabic is known and studied only as a learned language and which possess printing presses capable of setting up the Arabic type. Egypt today is the center of this literary activity. At the time of the Napoleonic invasion the French founded two newspapers, the *Courrier d'Egypte* and the *Decade Egyptienne,* and in 1828 Mehemet Ali Pasha, the founder of modern Egypt, started the *Waqai el Misriyya* as the official organ of his Government. This appeared two or three times weekly, printed in Arabic and Turkish, and it still exists, but is now printed in Arabic and French. It was not, however, until nearly fifty years later that the first Arabic daily newspaper appeared, and met with a success that led to a remarkable increase of activity in this branch of Arabic journalism.

The British and English speaking community in Egypt is represented by three papers that do it credit. The *Egyptian Gazette* and the *Egyptian Mail* are both dailies. The *Sphinx* is a brightly written and well edited illustrated weekly.

There are many widely circulated French newspapers in Egypt, the most popular being *La Bourse Egyptienne.*

The Italian and Greek colonies in Egypt are well supplied with newspapers in their own languages.

The Arabic daily newspapers are also numerous. In Egypt, a journal that has little real pretence to being a newspaper will sell readily on the strength of daily articles by some popular writer with the knack of slanging his political opponents in good, hearty, and probably libellous style; or a quite obscure organ may abruptly find itself enjoying a period of prominence through being adopted as the mouthpiece of some political party, temporarily deprived, through disciplinary suspension, of its own party newspaper—a not infrequent occurrence in the last ten years. Such papers, however, are bought and read not for the little news that they may contain, but for the views that they so vehemently express. Their readers, inevitably, seek in some other organ the general news of the day. This need is supplied by several responsible journals.

Al Ahram, (the Pyramids) was founded in 1875. It was the first Arabic daily paper, and it has maintained its place as a thoroughly up-to-date, attractive, well-informed, and well-written journal. *Al Mokattam,* an evening paper, named after the rugged hills that dominate Cairo and founded in 1889, preserves its well-established reputation for accurate and reliable information, especially on official promotions, transfers, and such-like news from the Government departments, for which reason it is much read by Government officials when paying their afternoon call at club or cafe.

A very striking recent development in the Arabic press has been the great success of illustrated weeklies, printed in the finest photogravure process and comparing favourably with similar papers published anywhere in the world. These are *Al Musawar, Al Lataif, Al Aroussa,* and *Al Hilal.* There is also a weekly illustrated review, *Le Magazine Egyptien,* published in French, which has leaped into favour, while *Al Kashkoul,* a humorous Arabic weekly, which has been aptly described as the Egyptian *Punch,* is so popular that every issue is exhausted almost as soon as it is published.

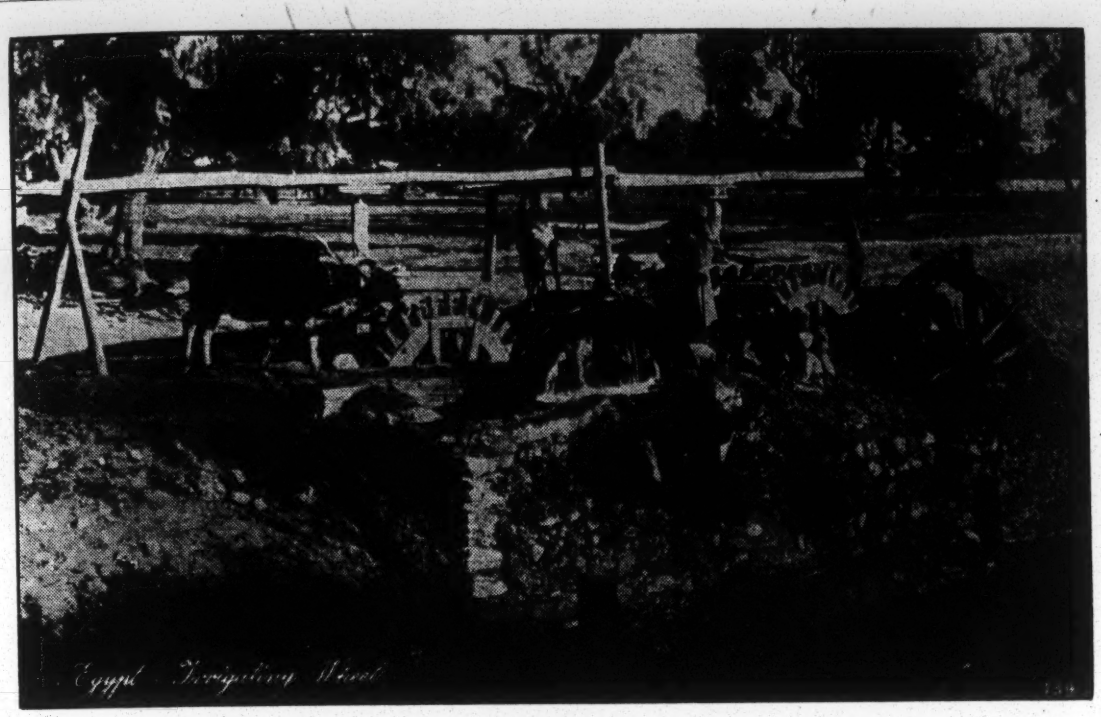
—*The Morning Post.*

Agriculture

"The Life of Egypt depends upon the Nile."

Irrigation—A Desert Made Fertile.

THE principal crops are *cotton, rice, sugar-cane,* and *maize,* or *Indian corn.* Agriculture in Egypt, which is practically a rainless country, is restricted to the areas watered by the Nile, which have been formed in the past by the deposits of silt brought down by that river in flood. On the Mediterranean coast there is a scanty rainfall during the winter; but between that narrow strip and Khartoum, rain may be experienced only once in two or three years, and then in a brief shower. Without ir-



SAKKIA
The waterwheel used to raise the Nile water for irrigation purposes.

rigation, therefore, agriculture is impossible. Of the total area of Egypt, which is in the neighborhood of one million square kilometres, only one-thirtieth, or approximately six and a half million feddans (one feddan equals 1.038 acres), is cultivatable. An additional area of 660,000 feddans, now occupied by lakes, is capable of being reclaimed. The rest of the country is desert. Two-thirds of the cultivable area belong to Lower Egypt—the triangular-shaped territory whose apex is marked by the Delta Barrage, 15 miles north of Cairo, with sides approximately 127 miles in length, and a base—the coast line—of 185 miles. The remaining third is represented by the comparatively narrow strips of alluvial deposit, with an average width of about seven miles, on one or both sides of the Nile, over the whole length of its course (688 miles) from Aswan to Cairo, and a still more restricted cultivation upstream from Aswan to Wadi Halfa.

Irrigation has been practiced in Egypt from the earliest times, and it is believed that the remains of some engineering works which can still be traced, date back more than five thousand years. The phenomenon of the annual flood will have led to the construction of embankments, and from these followed the earliest, the so-called basin systems of irrigation. Under this system, which is still applied to a third of the total cultivated area—mainly that section of the Nile Valley between Aswan and Dairout, 37 miles below Asyut—large areas of land, ranging from a few hundreds to seventy thousand acres or more, are enclosed within embankments, and canals leading to them are constructed from a distant point higher up the river. The water is led through these canals at flood time, until the area involved is covered to a depth of from three to

six feet (a process that may take from six to seven weeks) and it is then drained off again into the river when the flood has abated. In a year of normal flood the water in the basins farthest south may be left standing at maximum depth for as long as two weeks; in the north, in the province of Gizeh, where the water may not attain its highest level before the latter part of November, it is drained off as soon as this point is reached, the seed being sown in each case as the water recedes. Under the basin system only one crop is possible in the year, as it is necessary to wait until another flood has re-saturated the soil before any further crop can be sown.

The perennial system of irrigation was introduced into Egypt at the time of Mohammed Ali. By enabling water to be conveyed on to the land all the year round it has rendered possible two, and occasionally three, crops to be produced in the year, and is responsible for the growing of long-staple cotton and the intensive cultivation of the sugar-cane. The main feature of the perennial system is the network of canals, starting with main arterial canals controlled by means of regulators at their heads and at intervals along their courses. From these the water is drawn off into private canals and watercourses, ultimately to be diverted to the fields by means of pipes or cuts in the banks, opened and closed by the cultivators.

—*The Morning Post.*

ASWAN DAM
This dam holds back the flood waters of the Nile until needed for irrigation.

The Land of the Small Farmer

Extracts from an article written for "The Commercial" by H. E. Nakhla-el-Motei Pasha, Minister of Agriculture.

ACCORDING to the general census taken in 1927 and the latest annual statistics, Egypt has 2,077,584 landowners out of a total population of 14,168,756—that is, 14.6 per cent—and agriculture provides employment for 48 per cent of the men. The census figures so far computed give 2,503,668 men directly engaged in agriculture out of a total male population of 6,131,375. These do not include two agricultural provinces, Minya and Kena, the figures for which are not yet available, and which will probably increase the percentage. Moreover, most of the other trades depend greatly on the prosperity of the farmer, who is also the main contributor to the general treasury. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that both Government and nation take keen interest in the advancement of this most important occupation. In the following article an attempt will be made to outline briefly the progress so far achieved.

Great attention has been given lately to raising the standard of Egyptian crops in order to enable the country to compete satisfactorily with the other producing nations where land is generally cheaper than it is in Egypt. By scientific breeding and careful selection the Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with the State Domains and certain landowners, has been able to propagate superior types of both long and short staple cottons.

Cotton! Cotton!
They all talk cotton!
What is the price of cotton today?

While improving the quality of crops by breeding and selection, every effort is made in the meantime to increase the yield, as farmers will obviously only grow varieties that give the best returns. The average yield of cotton in the past few years has shown a decrease. This question of the fall in the average yield of cotton has repeatedly been the subject of close investigation. Undoubtedly the blame does not rest solely with the painstaking farmer, who has gained in experience and whose methods often proved to be most up-to-date. The fact is that the change from the old basin system of irrigation, which allowed only one crop to be taken annually from the land, to the perennial system, where two or even three crops are taken, has affected the water content of the soil and its fertility. This condition is being remedied by the vast drainage schemes carried out in conjunction with the irrigation projects.

As a result of the great fluctuation in cotton prices and produce Egypt has repeatedly experienced many of the disadvantages of a one-crop system. Attempts have therefore been made at the variation of crops, but not one of the many field crops tried so far has become fully established. Fruit-growing, however, should fare better because of its big returns. Before the Ministry of Agriculture was established various garden pests were

responsible for the ruining of large areas of fruit trees. It was not long, however, before the Ministry was able to carry out successful campaigns against the scale insects, mealy bugs, fruit flies, and aphides. Great progress has been made in budding and propagation; attention has been given to the selection of suitable stocks that will also resist gummosis and eelworms and to the extension of nurseries where only superior varieties of fruits are raised. As a result of these endeavours there has lately been a continuous expansion of the fruit-growing areas. Special attention also has lately been directed towards obtaining choice varieties of dates and propagating the superior kinds which already exist in the country. In this way, and by improving methods of drying and packing, it will not be very long before Egypt is very much to the fore in date production.

RICE AND ONIONS

The question of improving the standard of rice has also been properly studied and expert advice obtained, mainly on the milling process and the harvesting and threshing operations. Measures are likewise being contemplated to ensure that the onions intended for export are fully ripe and properly graded, and it is hoped that this important product will thus be able to maintain its present unchallenged position in the European and American markets.

CITRUS FRUITS

The initial expenses of making an orchard are great, but the extension of the fruit areas is very likely to continue for a number of years, as there are really good prospects for fruit-growing in this country. As a matter of fact, Egypt is at present importing annually enormous quantities of seeds and dry fruits which should be produced locally. Its geographical position and agricultural conditions should enable it to stand in the foremost rank as a supplier of certain fruits to European markets.

VEGETABLE GROWING

Progress in vegetable-growing was to some extent due to the Great War. Egypt had to supply food for a great number of soldiers and war invalids, and consequently the area under vegetables had to be greatly extended. With the return to normal conditions this area had to be considerably reduced, but undoubtedly great experience was gained in vegetable-growing and more hands trained in that line of agriculture. It has therefore been necessary to open new fields for the disposal of vegetable products in order to encourage their cultivation, and this is being attempted by new schemes for vegetable preservation and sauce-making. Small quantities

THE EGYPTIAN FARMER AT WORK

"Most of the operations are done by hand labor." 1. Breaking up ground. 2. Farm animals. 3. Separating wheat from chaff on the threshing floor. 4. Going out to plow.

of certain vegetables sent to Europe command high prices, especially as they arrive there out of season, and schemes to encourage vegetable exports are at present under consideration.

THE EGYPTIAN "FELLAH" OR SMALL FARMER

Most farms in Egypt are small. I may also add that many of the big farms are rented to small farmers, and, therefore, are run as a number of small farms. For this and other reasons the use of farm implements is limited to those of the simplest type, and most of the operations are done by hand labor. The toil of the fellah is, therefore, a most important factor of production in Egyptian agriculture.

HOW THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT HELPS THE SMALL FARMER

The Egyptian Government has always felt it a duty to give the farmer every possible financial help. Seeds and manures are issued to him on loan by the Ministry of Agriculture. On more than one occasion the Government has had to interfere in the cotton market to safeguard the farmers' interests. Government loans have also been given against security of the cotton crop to avoid its sale at reduced prices. The present Government is considering a scheme to provide cheap loans for the running expenses of farmers to rescue them from the hands of exorbitant moneylenders.

No doubt the surest way to the economic and social improvement of the farming community is the growth of cooperative societies. The movement is of recent birth; the first cooperative law was enacted in 1923, but was replaced in 1927 by a more general law which provided for certain privileges granted by Government departments. The Government has also set up a section in the Ministry of Agriculture for the advice and supervision of cooperative societies and has allotted a preliminary fund of $1,250,000 for loans to these societies at an annual rate of 4 per cent. The policy in cooperative propaganda has been directed towards the dissemination of cooperative ideals and the creation of well-founded societies. There are at present 163 of them and, with the exception of one consumers' society, all are agricultural. Their success raises strong hopes for the success of the whole movement, which should give encouragement to Egyptian agriculture as a whole.

Communications

Extracts from an article written for "The Commercial" by H. E. Sir Abdul Hamid Soleiman Pasha, Minister of Communications in Egypt

TRANSPORT

The Nile

ANY account of the communications of the kingdom of Egypt must begin with that mighty river the Nile, to which Egypt itself owes its existence, and which, from time immemorial has not only enriched the agricultural lands, but has also served as the greatest highway of the Egyptian people. For this reason the Egyptians were among the first of the world's shipbuilders, and those

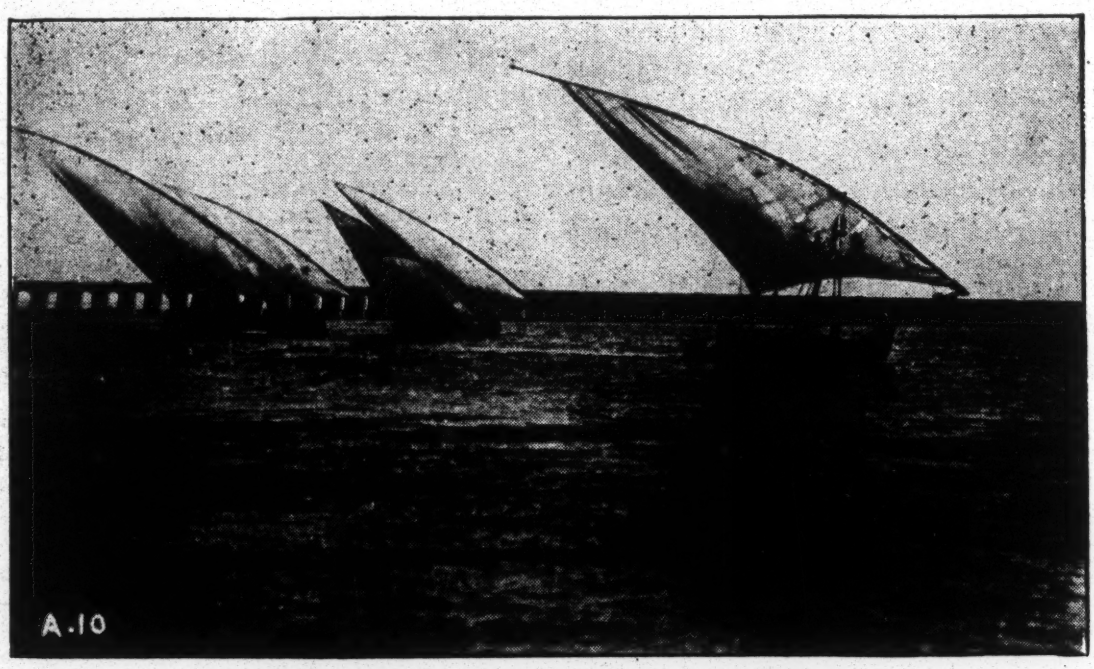
familiar with the inscriptions on the walls of our ancient temples will remember the frequent scenes depicting shipbuilding and ships upon the Nile. It was upon the bosom of the river itself that the great masses of granite and limestone used in ancient times were floated from place to place. While the flood of the stream flows northward, the prevailing winds are to the south, circumstances which have always facilitated navigation upon the river.

Suez Canal

The Suez Canal is, of course, in a class apart from the fresh-water canals of the country. Its length, including the sea-channels at both ends, is 115 miles, and it has the great advantage of being lockless. The work of cutting the Canal began in 1859 and it was opened to international traffic in 1869. Most of the ships which traverse the Canal are British.

Inland Canals and Roads

Few of the inland canals themselves, all of them primarily for irrigation purposes and therefore affected by the seasonal rise and fall of the nile, are navigable for the whole year, but they afford a very useful means of water transport. It is generally alongside them that the provincial roads have been made, the road foundations being built up of the earth derived from the canal construction. There are approximately 4,500 miles of these roadways passing through the very heart of the coun-



PICTURESQUE SAILBOATS ON THE NILE RIVER

Nile Boats

There are still a good many craft upon the waters, and visitors to modern Egypt must often pause to admire the heavily-laden sailing boats that ply from one part to another, picturesquely conspicious in our unique Egyptian landscape with their curved and graceful sails. Nor must the *dahabeahs* and Nile steamers be forgotten. These luxuriously appointed vessels offer the visitor a delightful opportunity of surveying the majestic river.

try. Apart from the desert road from Cairo to Suez, which is much used for motor transport, the desert itself can in many places be crossed by automobiles. With all the facilities available there has naturally been an enormous increase in mechanical transport, and, as in other countries, the motor car and lorry have come into competition with the railway.

The main roads and bridges of Egypt, except the railway and irrigation bridges, are maintained by the Roads and Bridges Department of the Ministry of Communications. There are roadways across the Nile and the canals, not only in the form of independent bridges at various places, but also on the dams, barrages, and railway bridges.

Rail Road and about 1,000 miles by other companies.

During the winter season visitors from abroad are taken from the ports to Cairo and thence to Upper Egypt in luxurious trains called "The Sunshine Express", and "The Star of Egypt" which run daily during the winter season between Cairo, Luxor, and Aswan.

TELEGRAPH

All the State telegraph circuits of Egypt are used for the transmission of both Arabic and European telegrams, the ordinary European Morse code being expanded to provide for the special Arabic characters. Except, therefore, for high-speed Wheatstone apparatus, Egypt is at present

RAILWAY STATION
Our missionaries can travel by rail from Alexandria to Aswan and to all the principal cities in the Delta.

Railways

But, of course, the railway in these days provides the principal means of communication. Egypt was early among the countries of the world in railway installation, and adopted the standard gauge. In 1852 Abbas I. commissioned George Stephenson to lay down the Cairo-Alexandria line. The railway system spread year after year from place to place, and in 1874 had reached Asyut and by 1898 Luxor.

Today about 2,500 miles of track are worked by the Egyptian State

unable to employ the widely used automatic telegraph systems based on combinations of five units. Long-distance duplex circuits are worked to Khartum, Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Beyrout.

In international telegraphy the position of Egypt as a transit country between East and West is of the utmost importance, and the regenerators installed by the Eastern Telegraph Company in Egypt and elsewhere have expedited traffic. Wire-

less traffic with ships at sea is handled exclusively at the State postal stations at Alexandria and Kosseir, which are fitted with continuous-wave and interrupted continuous-wave apparatus. The importance of the Alexandria station to shipping is very considerable.

TELEPHONE

In the telephone department an energetic policy of installing the most up-to-date plant has been adopted and is well in hand. This has involved the erection of new premises in a number of places. The whole of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, and Mansura are to be converted to the automatic system, and some orders have already been placed. Tanta and other large towns will be equipped with the central battery manual system. An underground trunk cable, providing 69 channels, has been ordered for connecting Cairo and Alexandria. Trunk communication is provided with the cities of Palestine. Connecting Egypt with Europe by wireless telephony is now under serious consideration.

THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

forms part of the Ministry of Communications. The great Mohammed Ali began a postal service in Egypt for official correspondence, and a limited service for private correspondence was subsequently initiated as a private enterprise, and was purchased by the Government in January 1865. Altogether there are 3,303 post offices in Egypt, dealing with a great variety of postal business, including inland and foreign mails, parcels, registered and insured correspondence, telegraph and postal money orders, including British postal orders and savings banks.

AIRCRAFT

With the rapid development which air transport is making throughout the world, Egypt, by her geographical situation, is no doubt destined to become a junction of considerable importance on international air routes. The Egyptian Government has decided to construct a State-controlled commercial air port at Alexandria, with facilities both for land-planes and for flying-boats, to serve as a terminal airport for trans-Mediterranean air services, and also to serve as a terminal for the air route to India and the Far East and for the future air route to South Africa. Preliminary work on the airport is already in hand.

In December, 1926, the Egyptian Government authorized the operation by Imperial Airways Limited, of a commercial air service between Egypt and India and the utilization, as a provisional measure, of the British Air Force Aerodrome at Heliopolis. The Egyptian terminal of this service will eventually be established at Alexandria, where it will connect up with a trans-Mediterranean air service to Europe. This service at present operates on a weekly schedule in each direction between Cairo and Basra, and has been maintained, since its inauguration in January 1927, with consistent regularity and without any injury or damage to passengers or goods.

Proposals are under consideration for the operation of air transport services between Alexandria and Italy, and it seems probable that in the near future the northern section of the trans-African air route (Egypt to South Africa) will begin operations.

Laying the Foundations of Public Health

Extracts from an article written for "The Commercial" by H. E. Moh. Chahine Pasha, Under Secretary of State for Public Health in Egypt

INTRODUCTION

THE development of the public health organization of Egypt on modern lines has extended over the last 47 years. But as at present constituted the Public Health Department is included in the Ministry of the Interior and is represented by an Under Secretary of State. It has certain British specialists, including a health expert, a director of laboratories, a chief bacteriologist, a chief chemist, two mental experts, two medical officers of health, and the director of the Government Hospital, Port Said. It is not possible in this article to give a detailed account of the work of the Administration, but brief reference to the more important sections will illustrate the present organization and policy of the Department.

EPIDEMICS

The control of epidemic disease in Egypt presents special problems, and is of particular concern to the Administration. The country is essentially agricultural, and the greater proportion of the poulation is collected into small village communities scattered throughout the cultivated land on both banks of the Nile. The responsibility of the epidemic section is the early detection of such outbreaks and the initiation of the necessary prophylactic measures to prevent their spread beyond the local center. Precautions against the introduction of disease from neighboring countries must also be taken, and special regulations are framed for dealing with the yearly Moslem pilgrimage to Mecca traffic. This entails the registration and vaccination against smallpox and cholera of all pilgrims leaving the country and periodic inspection on their return. The provision of an air quarantine station for travellers arriving by aeroplane shows how rapid has been the extension of this method of transport.

To undertake these duties a service of epidemic medical officers is distributed throughout the country, and equipment for disinfection and for the formation of tented hospitals is provided in each district. The magnitude of the work undertaken by this section is best shown by pointing out a few of its activities. The occurrence of localized outbreaks of smallpox, due to the importation of the infection by wandering bedouins, made a general vaccination campaign against this disease essential in 1926. This meant over 14,000,000 vaccinations, which were carried out by a special staff. As a result smallpox has been completely controlled, and the number of cases now reported is negligible. The inoculations carried out against plague within the last three years have numbered 552,000, and were undertaken to circumscribe localized outbreaks of this disease. In addition, 263,000 inoculations against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers have been carried out in the present campaign against these diseases. It is of interest to note that vaccine lymph and vaccines employed have been manufactured in Egypt.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

General Hospitals

There are at present twenty-six general hospitals in the country, established in the more important towns. The equipment provided is of a modern type, and includes, in the majority of these units, X-ray apparatus. Radium treatment is available both at the Kasr el Aini Hospital Cairo, and the General Hospital, Alexandria. Specialists in the various branches of medical science have been provided in the various hospitals, and are being appointed in increasing numbers to the more important centers. Arrangements have now been made to raise the standard of nursing by providing a three-year course of training for male and female nurses.

Out-patient clinics are provided in country districts that are far distant from a hospital. In these clinics emergency cases are treated and motor ambulances are available for transport to the nearest hospital. The clinics also serve for the treatment of minor medical ailments, for cases of ophthalmia and for ankylostomiasis and bilharziasis. With the assistance of the provincial councils the Department has largely increased the number of these out-patient treatment centers.

It is evident, however, that the present hospital accommodation is inadequate.

Eye Hospitals

The large number of the population that are afflicted with diseases of the eye has made a special ophthalmic organization necessary. Twenty-four years ago an Ophthalmological Society was formed in Cairo and has since issued yearly bulletins recording the observations and researches of medical officers engaged in the treatment of eye diseases. About this time the late Sir Ernest Cassel gave a donation of £40,000, the income of which was to be directed toward the betterment of ophthalmic conditions. Some years later this initial ophthalmic project was merged in the ophthalmic organization created by the Public Health Department. At present there are 73 ophthalmic units, of two categories—that is, travelling, tented ophthalmic hospitals and permanent ophthalmic hospitals. In addition, 30 clinics for the treatment of eye diseases are provided in the Government primary schools.

ENDEMIC DISEASES

There are certain diseases, such as bilharziasis, ankylostomiasis, and splenomegally, that are peculiarly common amongst the Egyptian agricultural workers. Although the necessary research into the cause and the method of prevention of these diseases has for many years been carried out by various branches of the Department, it has recently been deemed advisable to create a separate endemic diseases section so that the work may be unified. A director with special knowledge of the organization necessary for dealing with these conditions has been appointed. During the winter months of 1928 Professor R. T. Leiper, Professor of Helminthology in the London Schools of Tropical Hygiene, visited Egypt at the request of the Egyptian Government to study the present position and to advise on the best methods of controlling these infections. His report is at present

being studied by the authorities concerned.

While the prevention of these diseases is obviously the ideal to be attained, it is, of course, necessary to give relief to those infected. For this purpose four special bilharzia and ankylostoma treatment centers were established in 1920. As an example of the rapidity with which the treatment has been extended it may be mentioned that these treatment centers now number 50 and have dealt with 300,000 cases during the last twelve months. In addition, a bilharzia research section is provided in the public health laboratories, where various researches are undertaken on the ways in which these diseases spread and their prevention. A special institute for research, with a hospital for endemic diseases attached to it, is being built.

SOCIAL WELFARE

has received the consideration of the Department, and child-welfare centers on European lines have been organized. There are at present sixteen of these centers, five of them in Cairo. Fifteen dispensaries for children are also provided and are financed by the provincial councils and municipalities. In 1927 nearly 693,000 sick children were treated in the dispensaries of the Government and benevolent societies. Maternity schools have also been formed in the chief towns of the provinces, and a course of lectures extending over a period of six months is given to midwives before granting a certificate.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE

That the basis of the true prevention of disease is the application of sound sanitary principles is fully realized by the Department. In Egypt, however, inherent difficulties due to the hot climate in summer and the almost entire absence of rainfall

AMERICAN MISSION CHILD WELFARE CENTER, BENHA, EGYPT

Christian missionaries conceived the idea of Child Welfare work in Egypt. Our missionaries and the wives of the Professors of Cairo University are maintaining several child clinics in Egypt. The Government and many individuals are carrying on this kind of work also.

have to be overcome. Further, the nature and the poverty of the agricultural population are additional obstacles to the rapid evolution of a satisfactory sanitary system. As was to be expected, all the earlier efforts of the Department were directed to the development of a hygienic condition in the ports and larger towns. This has resulted in the provision of a pure water supply, an efficient drainage system, organized control of milk supplies, and proper refuse disposal for the large centers of the population. The villages are now coming within the radius of action of these efforts, and within the last few years additional new water installations have been set up in the provinces. Plans have now been made to extend the supply of filtered water to all the larger villages.

Valuable work has been done in reducing the incidence of malaria by abolishing the breeding places of mosquitoes. This entails the drainage of swamps and the filling in of railway borrow pits all over the country. The Government is entirely sympathetic with the present policy of the Department, and has voted the necessary credits for the preliminary projects. It can therefore be confidently anticipated that the efforts now being made will in time yield striking results.

Teaching The Young Idea

Extracts from an article written for "The Commercial" by H. E. Ahmed Lulfi Bey-el-Said, Minister of Education.

DEVELOPMENTS in the educational system of Egypt during recent years have been directed to four principal objects—the spread of elementary education among the general population of the country, the provision of wider facilities for higher education, the development of technical education, and the introduction of the teaching of fine arts. In addition, therefore, to the improvement and increase in the number of the ordinary elementary schools maintained by the Ministry of Education or by the Provincial Councils under the supervision of the Ministry, a scheme of compulsory elementary education has been adopted. Under this scheme, which is to take some twenty-five years to reach its full development, premises and furniture for these schools are provided by the provinces, while the Ministry of Education bears the expenditure for staff and school material. There are already 1,330 compulsory educational schools, attended by 146,339 children.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

The special feature of these schools is that they are used for the education of boys for half the day and of girls for the other half. During the rest of the day the pupils are free to assist their parents in their agricultural or other employment. The age of attendance is from about seven to thirteen, while in the ordinary elementary schools the range is somewhat wider. Instruction in both kinds of elementary schools is entirely in Arabic. Teachers for the elementary schools are trained at elementary

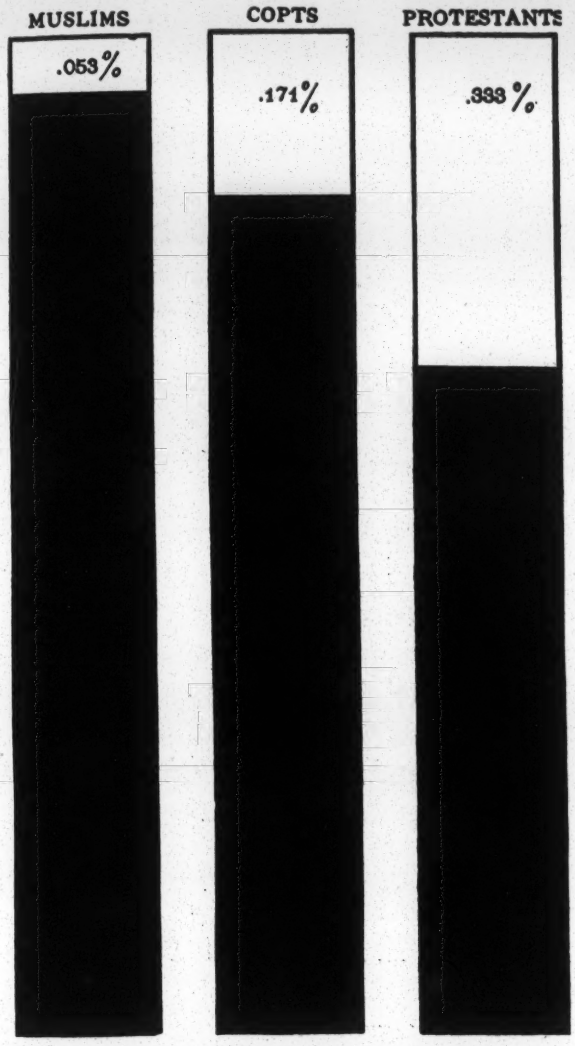


Chart showing comparative literacy in Egypt. The need for schools is plainly seen. This is an eloquent testimony to the educational work of the American Mission in Egypt.

training colleges which have been established throughout the country. There are now 25 elementary training colleges for men and 18 elementary training colleges for women. In one of the women's colleges supplementary courses in domestic science and in kindergarten are provided.

THE EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITY

The large increase in the number of pupils attending the primary schools and secondary schools since the war has resulted in the appearance of a considerable class of students who desire to carry on their studies to a higher standard. The existing higher colleges were filled to overcrowding, and in addition a large number of students who could afford the expense went abroad to join European universities and colleges. The necessity for providing more facilities for higher education in the country became more and more urgent, and at last in 1925 the decision to create an Egyptian State University was carried out. The University began its existence with four faculties, two of them being formed by the incorporation of the existing schools of medicine and law. The other two, the faculties of science and letters, were intended to meet the needs of a number of students who would otherwise have been compelled, if they wished to follow these branches of study, to seek admission to a foreign university. It has not yet been decided whether the other higher colleges are gradually to be absorbed into the University or to maintain their separate existence under the Ministry of Education. This is a question which does not call for im-

MR. MARKOS FAHMY

One of our United Presbyterian young men in Tanta, Egypt. He is active in the Christian Endeavor Society and in the Y. M. C. A. He has a good position as a teacher in a Government School in Tanta.

mediate decision, but requires the serious consideration it is receiving. As the University develops it will be more easy to arrive at a satisfactory solution. Considerable extension has been made in the School of Engineering, both in buildings and equipment, in view of the increasing number of students, and the Higher Training College has been divided into two sections, literary and scientific, but the Higher School of Agriculture, the Veterinary School, and the Higher School of Commerce have not required much addition.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

The courses of study in the primary and secondary schools and in the higher colleges have all been recently examined and revised or are in process of revision, and some of the courses have been lengthened to provide sufficient time for the study of matter added to the syllabus. A comparison of the number of pupils in Government primary and secondary schools in 1920 and 1928 gives an indication of the rapid increase that has taken place in these schools:

	1920	1928
PRIMARY SCHOOLS: (Grade Schools)		
Boys	10,749	17,013
Girls	843	2,313
SECONDARY SCHOOLS: (High Schools)		
Boys	3,314	13,750
Girls	28	193

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

A similar increase is to be observed in the schools under other authorities and in the private schools. The following statistics show the number of pupils in attendance at elementary, primary, and secondary schools under the management or inspection of the Ministry:

	Boys	Girls
Elementary Schools:		
Belonging to the Ministry of Education	142,967	67,628
Under the management of other authorities, but inspected by the Ministry of Education	82,495	23,893
Primary Schools:		
Belonging to the Ministry of Education	17,013	2,313
Under the management of other authorities, but inspected by the Ministry of Education	14,923	2,797
Private Schools receiving grants-in-aid	27,085	9,558
Secondary Schools:		
Belonging to the Ministry of Education	13,750	193
Under the management of other authorities, but inspected by the Ministry of Education	576	
Private Schools receiving grants-in-aid	5,762	

A PROBLEM

In the higher colleges and the University there are now approximately 4,000 students, compared with 1,300 in 1920, while in the same time the number of Egyptian students abroad has increased from about 800 to nearly 1,800. Of this number some 570 are being maintained at Government expense, and are being trained for educational or technical work on their return to Egypt. It is evident that so large an increase in the numbers of educated young men calls for special attention to the question of their future employment in the best interests of their country. There is still a great demand for qualified doctors, engineers, and school-masters, but, unfortunately, the majority

of young men who have completed their studies in Cairo or abroad are not willing to forego the pleasures of town life, preferring to start on their professional careers in a city rather than in the country. There is still a great need of professionally trained men in the provinces.

SCHOOLS OF TRADES AND INDUSTRIES

Again, trades and industry in Egypt are very largely in the hands of foreigners, and in all branches of skilled labor foreign workmen outnumber the Egyptians. The Ministry of Education is therefore devoting particular attention to the development of technical education. The Bulak Technical School, which has been overcrowded for many years, is soon to be removed to new premises which are being constructed at Abbasia and which are to be equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. A technical school has been established at Alexandria, and every effort is being made to improve the standard of the trades schools in the provinces. The School of Egyptian Arts and Crafts is being developed and boys are being trained not only in decoration, cabinet-making, metal work, and similar trades, but also in weaving and dyeing.

A carpet factory school has been established at Asyut, and there is also a new school at Aswan to train boys to work in granite. Moreover, evening classes are provided by the Ministry not only in commercial subjects for clerks and shop assistants, but also in trade subjects for artisans and workmen who have completed a trade school course and are now earning their living. Classes have also been instituted throughout the country to enable working men to learn to read and write and to acquire an elementary education. These classes are very popular and are attended by large numbers. It is thus hoped to create an Egyptian industrial class and to encourage young men who have received a sound elementary or technical education to take up other lines of employment than those to which they have been in the past accustomed to look.

EL-AZHAR UNIVERSITY

Progress is also being made in the department of fine arts. A preparatory school was established last year and is to be supplemented by a higher school this year. Mention should also be made of an important task which has been undertaken in the reorganization of the ancient El-Azhar University which is to be divided into two sections, with a curriculum framed on the lines of the primary and secondary educational courses but without instruction in foreign languages and with the addition of theological subjects. Further, the number of students is to be reduced, a maximum of 6,000 having been fixed.

The Mining Industry

THE mineral wealth of Egypt must, at one time, have played a not unimportant part in the economy of the country. Its more restricted role today may be due to the exhaustion of the deposits, the changed character of the country, or to the fact that mines that were successfully worked under the conditions of ancient times cannot be profitably exploited nowadays. The whole desert region between the Nile and the Red Sea, from the southern end of the Gulf of Suez to the Sudan border shows signs of gold-bearing ore; but the deposits that can be worked to advantage today seem to be few. A mine at Boramia, due east of Idfu, half way between Luxor and Aswan, was equipped with modern plant in 1906, and was mainly responsible for Egypt's record year in gold production in 1915, when 221 kilograms of gold were obtained. This output however, was not maintained, and in recent years the amount of gold recovered has been in the neighborhood of 20 kilograms or less. Emeralds, turquoises and peridots (on St. John's Island) also exist, but, with the exception of the latter, have hardly justified their exploitation.

The chief mining activities today are represented by phosphates, petroleum and manganese iron ore. Phosphate rock is found in the vicinity of Kenah, at no great distance from the railway.

Deposits of manganese are found in Sinai at a distance of 25 miles from the Gulf of Suez. The beds are from nine to twelve feet thick. The best deposits are in the hands of a British company. Production increased from 121,868 metric tons in 1926 to 152,845 metric tons in 1927.

The Egyptian oilfields are situated on either coast, at the southern extremity of the Gulf of Suez, and are mainly in the hands of the Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields, Limited. Oil is found in Abu Durba, on the Sinai coast, but principally on the western coast at Ras Gemsa and Hurghada. The maximum output was reached in 1918, with 282,000 metric tons; since then there has been a falling-off, with a steady increase in recent years, the output in 1927 being 184,556 metric tons. The company has a refinery at Suez, where the Egyptian Government also maintains one, which deals, as well as with other oil, with the crude oil received in kind as royalty. Under the auspices of the Government, prospecting for petroliferous areas was carried out last winter in certain desert zones by a British expert. The results were held to justify the inclusion of a sum of money in the current Budget for further investigation.

Among other minerals worked in Egypt may be mentioned salt and soda, exploited mainly by the Egyptian Salt and Soda Company in quarries southwest of Alexandria and at Wadi Natron, and nitrates along the Nile in the Kenah-Esneh district. There is a lead and zinc mine at Gebel el Rossas, on the Red Sea, the

dumps of which are now being reworked. Building stone, to the excellence of which the monuments of the country bear eloquent testimony, is met with in great variety the whole length of the Nile Valley from Aswan to Cairo. It includes the pink granite of Aswan, the grey granite of Mons Claudianus, the porphyry of Gebel Dokhan, and the *verdo antico* of Wadi Hammamat.

—*The Morning Post.*

Egypt's Place in the World of Sport

DURING the last twenty years there has been a notable development of sports in Egypt. Hardly a school exists today without its football eleven, and interest is taken in the game by the general public. Egyptian teams compete with British Army teams; they have received visits from Hungarian, Viennese, and Turkish teams, and a few years ago an Egyptian team toured the Balkans and visited Constantinople. Special attention is now being paid to athletic sports, with the result that Egyptians figure in international contests. The cause of sport has been materially helped by King Fuad's personal interest. His Majesty frequently attends race meetings at Gezeira and Heliopolis. Several clubs enjoy his patronage, and he is a generous donor of prizes. To his initiative is due the construction of a stadium at Alexandria, where the First African Games (the counterpart for Africa of the Olympic Games) will be held next April.

The stadium, which has cost $550,000 occupies an area of 40,000 square metres, and has seating capacity for 25,000 spectators. The track is 500 metres, the games arena in the center being 135 metres long and 70 metres wide. The African Games will be open to athletes representing Nations, States, Protectorates, Colonies or Territories of Africa. For the First Games athletes will be considered as being qualified to compete by the simple evidence of their having been born in Africa, and they will represent the country in which they were born, should they have no legal African nationality. The program comprises the following events: Athletic sports, cycling, gymnastics (weight lifting, gymnastic display), defensive sports (fencing, Greco-Roman wrestling, English boxing), aquatic sports (rowing, swimming), games (lawn tennis, Association football). Women are allowed to compete in the lawn tennis only.

In this connection reference may here be made to the fact that this year an Egyptian name was added to the list of those who have swum the English Channel. A channel swimmer may be said to be wholly at the mercy of the currents, and, therefore, the time taken is largely a matter of luck. The feature of the performance standing to the credit of Ishak Bey Helmy, who took 23 hours 40 minutes to swim from Cape Gris Nez to Folkstone on August 31-September 1, is the combination that it represents of stamina, pluck and perseverance.

—From *The Morning Post.*

The Illicit Drug Trade

NO article on the foreign trade of Egypt can pass in silence its black side—the illicit traffic in noxious drugs. So prevalent has the addiction become that the very prosperity of the country is being threatened. Up to ten years ago, hasheesh (Cannabis Sativa) was practically the only drug known; the number of persons addicted to it was comparatively small, being restricted mostly to the humbler working classes of the towns and an odd fellah or two in every village. Cocaine was then introduced into the country; the vice quickly took a firm hold on the towns and the importers made fortunes. Cocaine has now been superseded in popularity as an aphrodisiac by heroin, as having more "kick", and the vice has spread to every village in the country.

Definite figures on the subject are difficult to obtain, and the following must be regarded as an approximate attempt to estimate the extent of the scourge. During the twelve months from May, 1925, to May 1926, in Cairo city alone, with a population of approximately one million, there were 5,570 convictions under the Narcotic Act for possession of and trafficking in narcotics.

Heroin today is purchased in the European countries of manufacture for $200 per kilogram; by the time it reaches Egypt its price has increased to $450 per kilogram, at which figure it passes into the hands of the big local dealers who retail it at $1000 per kilogram giving them a profit of 110 per cent. The small dealer who buys at this rate then adds 100 per cent boracic powder and sells the mixture at P.15 the gramme, which gives him a profit of 50 per cent.

How many drug addicts are there in the country? The answer to this question can be obtained only by guessing, but the guess can be based on one known figure. The population today of Egypt is fourteen and one half millions; the prison population is 20,000; of these, 4,184 have been convicted under the Narcotic Law, and 3,424 of these are reported as being addicts. For purposes of forming a rough estimate we can say that there are 4,000 addicts in prison under the Narcotic Act, and another 1,000 addicts under all the rest of the Laws, giving a total of 5,000 addicts out of 20,000 prisoners. That these figures are far from being exaggerated is borne out by the independent testimony of the head prison doctor.

For every addict in prison how many addicts are there outside? Knowing the condition of things in the towns and villages and the infinitesimal risk of arrest that an addict runs, an observer with long and intimate knowledge of the country believes that for every one in prison there are a hundred outside, thus giving one a rough figure of half a million addicts in the country. When it is realized that many addicts take two and even three grammes of heroin per day, it is not unreasonable to fix the average daily quantity taken per addict per day at three-quarters of a gramme, which costs P.10, giving a total daily expenditure in the country on narcotics of $250,000. Another interesting calculation would be the number of working

hours lost daily to the country by half a million people whose working powers have been sapped by drug addiction.

The above are staggering figures, discount them how one may. Even if these calculations are reduced by half or one-quarter for fear of exaggeration, they are sufficiently disturbing, and the present and possible future effects of drug addiction on this country are appalling. It must not be forgotten that this state of things has arisen in less than ten years.

The major remedies seem to lie outside Egypt, in international control at the source; but much can be done in Egypt (1) by educating public opinion; (2) by intensive police work in tracing the wholesale trade back to its origin; (3) in the opening of hospitals for repentant addicts.

The present Government is conscious of the danger and is losing no opportunity for vigorous action.

A STRANGLEHOLD ON PROGRESS

The Egyptian Government has recently drawn the attention of Great Britain and the other Powers concerned to the serious hindrance to progress resulting from the continuance of certain privileges enjoyed by foreigners in Egypt in the domain of jurisdiction, legislation, and taxation, which are called "Capitulations", and to the need of introducing reforms, which, while adequately safeguarding the interests of foreigners, will permit the development of the country on modern and progressive lines.

The great need for revising the capitulations is manifested in many irregularities the most aggravating of which is *The Illicit Drug Trade.*

MATERNAL AND INFANT WELFARE IN EGYPT

The Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies in Egypt is a private organization just created in Cairo with the aid of funds raised through a big bazaar organized by the wife of the High Commissioner. The purpose of the society is to institute preventive and prenatal work in the dispensaries which hitherto have practically confined themselves to work with sick children. A trained midwife with the needed experience will be engaged to supervise the training of Egyptian girls as district nurses and health visitors and the service of such workers in the dispensaries affiliated with the society, and to render general assistance.

The child-welfare movement in Egypt has developed rapidly during recent years. Cairo has a number of child-welfare centers under various organizations. The English and American missions have maintained welfare centers for many years, and the Egyptian Government has recently opened three. The Societe de Puericulture maintains a free clinic in Cairo where babies are weighed and examined by a medical officer, and lessons in mothercraft are given in French and Arabic. This society has established a dairy which provides pure milk and prepares food for babies according to the physician's formulas. (National Health, London, June, 1928, p.439.)

UNITED MISSION STUDY

From Jerusalem to Jerusalem

By Helen Barrett Montgomery

Reviewed with additional material by Mrs. E. D. McKune, Rushville, Indiana

CHAPTER III—THE WINNING OF EUROPE

MUCH that is wonderful in the history of Christianity centers in Europe. In response to the Macedonian Call, Paul found Lydia whose conversion was no small event in God's Plan. With it began the Westward march of Christianity. It is never a small thing to introduce just *one* person to Christ. However, need we be satisfied with "ones" and "twos"?

The Roman world into which Paul went was corrupt, "the wickedest the world had ever seen," said Josephus. When we realize that into this "pagan world Christianity stole silently, and began to rebuild unobserved, from the bottom," do we not take courage even in the face of the flaunts hurled at Christianity because of conditions today? What stores of Spiritual Energy might be released did we as Christians depend less upon our material resources and more in absolute dependence upon Him! History shows that Revivals come only through PRAYER and the claiming of the Holy Spirit who has never left the world since the Pentecostal outpouring. Does not the approaching 1900th anniversary burden us with its challenge to claim more fully that which is within our very grasp?

After the fifth century estrangement grew rapidly between the churches of Constantinople and Rome. The following Chart, summary of Chapter III, shows the outstanding differences which gradually led to their separation, also the evangelistic leaders of each:

GREEK CHURCH

Constantinople
No Images
Greek Language
No Pope
No Persecution.

Evangelistic Leaders

Ulfilas
Severinus
Cyril and Methodius
Olga, Vladimir.

ROMAN CHURCH

Spread from Rome
Images
Latin Language
Pope
Persecution

Evangelistic Leaders

Martin of Tours—France.
Clovis and Clotilda—France.
Gregory, Augustine—England.
Ethelbert and Bertha—England.
Edwin and Ethelberga—England.
St. Patrick—Ireland
Columba—Scotland
Boniface—Germany
Willibrord—Holland
Ansgar and Kings—Scandinavia.

Both divisions live today in the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox Churches.

It is impossible to give here the details of the noble work of the above-named, (see text) of Ulfilas, "Moses of the Goths," who translated and circulated the Bible among them; of

the mysterious, yet peaceloving Severinus; of Cyril and Methodius, two gifted brothers who sacrificed everything that the world calls success that they might bring the great Slavic races to Christ; and of Vladimir, missionary as well as King in Russia. Glorious was the witnessing. Yet the conversion of Russia in the tenth century marks the end of the missionary achievement of the Eastern Church. It failed to continue with the vigor and initiative of the Western.

The early work of the Roman Church impresses us with the manner in which God prepared for the reception of the Witness and His message at the same time He was preparing the Witness.

In the fourth century when war was popular, Martin of Tours was a missionary of Peace in France. One hundred fifty years after the baptism of Constantine we find the brave, cruel Clovis, King of the Franks, turning likewise in war time to the God of his Christian wife, Clotilda. He made Christians with ferocious energy. France became the first daughter of the Church.

In England, Queen Bertha, great-grand-daughter of Clovis and Clotilda, was also a Christian, thus preparing for the coming of Augustine. Is it not significant that King Ethelbert was baptized in the little ancient chapel in which Bertha was wont to pray for him? Edwin, King of Northumberland, the most powerful of the rulers of the Seven Kingdoms, married their daughter, Ethelberga, and was also influential in bringing all of England to Christ. Truly England was "saved to save" for she sent many missionaries in the seventh and eighth centuries.

Patrick, born in 400 A. D., through his labors of love established the Gospel in Ireland.

Columba, in the sixth century, was educated in one of the monasteries founded by Patrick in Ireland. He sailed for Scotland. From the monastery which he built on the little near-by island of Iona, he planted Christianity for *all time* in Scotland.

Likewise interesting is the missionary zeal which inspired men from the British Isles to carry the Gospel back to the Continent—of Willibrord in Holland and Boniface, "The St. Peter among Mediaeval apostles" in Germany.

Ansgar, French, in his work in Scandinavia has been compared to St. John. Little Denmark held out stubbornly for 200 years, but once converted, became like Saul of Tarsus, a mighty Witness.

Through these thousand years in which heathenism was being displaced in Europe, we see even as we do in every age, though the growth seem slow to us:

"God is working His purpose out, as year succeeds to year;
God is working His purpose out, and the time is drawing near;
Nearer and nearer draws the time, the time that shall surely be,
When the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of God as the waters cover the sea."

CHAPTER IV—"THE GLORIOUS COMPANY"

The lives of missionaries of different lands and races also show the oneness of Christianity and Missions.

During the thousand years in which Christianity was gaining a firm hold

in Europe, a new religion, bearing a crescent instead of a cross, arose in Asia. The triumphant advance of Islam received its first check at Constantinople in 717. Again when it hammered at the doors of Western Europe it was completely repulsed by Charles Martel near Tours. Thus was Europe saved from the followers of the Prophet.

The Chivalry which colored European enterprises during these Dark Ages manifested itself in Pilgrimages to the Holy City. Contact with Mohammedans, also the capture of Jerusalem by the Turks in the eleventh century led to the Crusades. The eight or nine Crusade expeditions during the next two hundred years, were, according to Emerton, "a lamentable tale of divided counsels, of incredible ignorance, or heroic bravery, and of frightful sacrifice. Little seems to have been accomplished except the engendering of an eternal hatred between Christian and Moslem."

In this Age when most Christians hoped to conquer Islam with the sword, Raymond Lull undertook it through the conquest of love. Likewise St. Francis of Assisi, with his doctrine of peace, love and forgiveness, sought the Orient as a friend and not as a foe of its Mohammedan possessors. True Knighthood bloomed in the lives of these men who bore the Cross, not on shields, but in their hearts.

In the sixteenth century the Reformation aroused all of Europe, but concerned as it was with dogmas which hardened into Formalism, even it did not bring an abiding concern for the salvation of the world outside the confines of Christendom. Over two centuries passed before the real dawn of MODERN MISSIONS, when from all quarters, Christianity arose a LIVING FAITH with concern for the salvation of everyone in the whole world. May it not be true that God was manifesting Himself thus mightily because of PRAYER GROUPS such as were organized at the call of Jonathan Edwards? Prayers were back of Carey, Judson, Livingstone, etc., and God heard them. A challenge to us!

Our hearts are touched by the conversion of Abdallah and Sabat at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Mohammedans, they were, who became martyr witnesses for Christ among their own people.

Henry Martyn consecrated the intensity of his Christian experience as a "Man of God" among the Moslems in Persia, translating for them the New Testament. Persia still waits for more like him.

From the Black Race has come Samuel Crowther, the slave-boy Bishop, so truly living and preaching the Gospel that the many honors heaped upon him did not turn him from his humble walk of loving service. John Dube and King Khama are only two more of the many Africans used mightily of God.

Equally important is the work of women in practically all lines of modern missionary work.

Dr. Eleanor Chestnut, orphaned at the age of three, was working her way through college when she met Jesus. Her consecration led her on to Medical College in Chicago, then to China as a missionary in 1894. Her victorious faith is attested to by the poem of trust received by the

Home Board on the day of her martyrdom. (See Text).

Of peculiar charm is the life of Miss Charlotte Tucker of England. This gentle and much loved "Aunt Char," old in years, yet not in spirit, was fifty-four when she became a "Lady of India." Eighteen years of zenana work, teaching, and literary work for which she had special talent, endeared her to all who knew her.

To Dr. Clara Swain belongs the honor of being the first qualified woman doctor missionary in the whole world. This ambitious American girl received only criticism from her conservative pastor, however, her persistence finally found her established in her hospital in India.

These are only a few of the modern missionary heroes and heroines. Equally interesting are the pioneer workers of our own denomination—the Gordons, the MaCagues, the Watsons, the Giffens, the McLaughlins, and others. Neither let us forget the noble work of our present-day representatives. "Who follows in their train?"

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

I. READING CIRCLE OR CONTEST—The Literature Secretary may easily collect Missionary Histories and Biographies which will help in better understanding FROM JERUSALEM TO JERUSALEM. To a ribbon stretched across a small map of the world (or your large map, if you wish) you may attach tags bearing the names of reader and book. Place tags over countries about which book centers. If a contest is desired, use two colors of tags. (Biblography, p.231, suggests Book List.)

II. PROJECTS—Why not have one woman collect Scripture verses which have inspired missionaries e.g., Jer.45:5 is said to have made a missionary instead of a lawyer out of Henry Martyn. Another woman might collect famous quotations; e.g., p.112, famous words of Raymond Lull, and p.106 . Circulate these collections, especially among the young people.

III: MUSIC PROGRAM—"WORSHIP IN THE CHURCH SCHOOL THROUGH PAGEANTRY AND PICTURES," by H. Augustine Smith, Director of Fine Arts in Religion at Boston University, gives excellent suggestions for building programs on Music of the Past, 50 cents, David C. Cook, Elgin, Illinois, Publisher.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHAPTER III.

1. Scripture: Acts 16:9-15 or Ephesians 2.

2. CHARTS—Make like Chart shown in Review of Chapter III, stressing especially the thought, p.89, last paragraph of Text. Map woman may make little Christian flags and stick them on map as account of conversion of each country is given.

3. STORY—"THE FIRST CHRISTMAS TREE" by Van Dyke, good to supplement life of Boniface.

4. IMPERSONATIONS—To show how God used the righteous of one family. Women representing:

CLOTILDA—in costume, tells in first person how France was won for Christ, pp.90-92.

BERTHA, a great grand-daughter of Clotilda, tells of England, pp.92-94.

ETHELBERGA, daughter of Bertha, tells of North England, pp.94-97.

(Clotilda might have a crown which she gives to Bertha, and Bertha to Ethelberga.)

5. If Luncheon or Banquet accompanies your program why not decorate room in flags of these lands? As After-dinner speeches, let various ones impersonate France, England,

Germany, Ireland, Scotland, Scandinavia, America and your own State, each telling how "she" received Christianity.

6. CLOSING THOUGHTS—Have two women read Poem, p.11, one the question, the other the answer. All together read Hymn of St. Patrick, p.107. Follow with definite prayers for courage in the definite tasks of today. (Remember the *only aim of Methods* is the deepening of our spiritual and missionary interests. Beware lest they become, not means to an end, but ends in themselves.)

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHAPTER IV.

1. We hear much about WHO'S WHO lists. The following is suggested to be given out at the previous meeting, one copy to each woman:

"Sculptors, they chisel the veined marble of flesh and blood into living, breathing, human statues; Artists, they paint the colors of righteousness on undying souls; Authors, they write the literature of godliness in the hearts of their sons; Musicians, they sing the white songs of chastity into the souls of their daughters; Orators, their lives speak so eloquently of the invisible things of God, that, after quitting the world, they being dead, speak on from the high places of eternity. But of all the people who are placing heavy mortgages upon the tomorrows of life, MISSIONARIES ARE THE FOREMOST. THEY ARE THE MOST POTENT PEOPLE IN THE WORLD TODAY."

Please find out something about each of the following: Who were they, from what land and to what land did they go? What do you think were the most important things they did to justify placing them on the WHO'S WHO list?

1. Raymond Lull.
2. St. Francis of Assisi.
3. Abdallah and Sabat.
4. Henry Martyn.
5. Bishop Crowther.
6. King Khama.
7. Eleanor Chestnut.
8. Charlotte Tucker.
9. Clara Swain.
10. Select 5 names of Modern Missionaries who in your estimation deserve to head a list of WHO'S WHO IN MODERN MISSIONS. Justify your choice.

REFERENCES: Chapter IV. of Text; encyclopedias, histories, etc. Inexpensive pamphlets on lives of many of above-named from our Literature Secretary, Pittsburgh.

(Thus women who have no text book could prepare for a good-informal-discussion Program.)

II. OTHER SUGGESTIONS:

I. SCRIPTURE: THE ROLL CALL OF THE SAINTS—Hebrews 11.

2. MAP STUDY—Material from p.111.

3. MISSIONARY CREED—p.159. Read together.

4. Substitute our own Missionaries for lives given in text.

5. Close Program by showing picture of the Christ and saying, "These Witnesses gave all for Him! Let us pray that we may follow in their train." Give plenty of time for PRAYER.

"And being assembled together with them, he charged them not to depart from Jerusalem, but to wait for the promise of the Father, which said he, ye heard from me. . . . . .

"But ye shall receive power when the Holy Spirit is come upon you: and ye shall be my witnesses both in Jerusalem and Judea and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth." Acts 1:4,8.

The Power of the Living Gospel

By Mrs. E. D. McKune, Rushville, Indiana

(By request, this Pageant, given at the New Wilmington Missionary Conference, August, 1929, is published in **The Womens Missionary Magazine.** Following closely the line of thought of **"From Jerusalem to Jerusalem"** it may helpfully be used with that text book.

The READER, who interprets practically all scenes, should have a good voice. Only several others have short parts, hence two or three complete rehearsals are sufficient. Hidden singers are needed for the songs suggested. Songs suggested are found in "Bible Songs, No. 4."

Lack of space prevents the listing and detailed description of costumes, however a carefully selected costume committee can easily find pictures and descriptions.

The Young Woman impersonating CHURCH should be one who is truly consecrated and can effectively make the Challenge at the close. She may wear a white Grecian costume.

Properties: A white draped throne with several steps leading to it; manger at one corner of stage which should be concealed at the beginning with a curtain or screen; a star above the manger and wired so it can be turned on later; Bibles.

The different characters or groups enter in dignified manner as CHURCH calls for them. Arrange them in effective groupings on either side of Church.

More "Witnesses" may be added or others substituted for the ones given.

Preceding the Pageant a short Pantomime, "O Zion Haste" was given by seven girls and a singer. It creates "atmosphere" for the pageant. Published by M. E. Publishing Co., 10 cents. It may be ordered from our Literature Secretary.)

EPISODE I

READER: Missions have always lived in the mind of God. At the Creation the Morning Stars sang together concerning God's Plan of Salvation. In this Plan God included all mankind, in all time.

To Abraham, Isaac and Jacob God said, "In thee shall all the families and nations of the earth be blessed." Through the centuries Prophet and Psalmist continued to reveal God's Promises. But somehow, what was meant for all mankind, was narrowed jealously to a tribe. God must have felt that the world needed a fuller revelation of Himself. Hence in the fullness of time He sent His only begotten Son, the fullest revelation of Himself that it was possible to give.

Christianity was cradled in Asia. (*Turn on light in star and remove the screen or curtain, thus revealing the Madonna bending over the manger.*) Its star rose out of the East and stood over the spot where the young child lay.

(*Enter Shepherds*) Shepherds had seen His star in the East and came to worship the Christ.

(*Enter Wise Men with Gifts*) Wise men, too, came to bring their gifts of gold—of frankincense—and of myrrh. (*Groups hold effective pose during singing of "Unto You a Child is Born" 1st stanza and chorus by hidden singers. Manger again concealed, star turned out and other lights on. Groups leave.*)

EPISODE II

READER (continues) The short years of Christ's ministry on earth were filled with loving service. He sent out the Twelve, then the Seventy, to proclaim the Kingdom of God. Every Gospel throbs with definite Missionary commands, yet so all-pervading is the missionary atmosphere of His life and teaching that if there were no missionary commands the necessity of Missions would yet be laid upon His followers. However, it is love, not necessity, that prompts Christ's followers to go everywhere preaching the Word.

Before Jesus ascended into Heaven He gave to His followers the commission, "Go into all the world and preach the Gospel," promising, "Lo, I am with you alway." But He told them to tarry in Jerusalem "until ye be endued with power from on high.

Then Pentecost came. The 120 in the Upper Room were much in prayer

for the gift of the Holy Spirit. With the gift of tongues, all in Jerusalem on Pentecost heard the Gospel preached in his own language. We term this day the Birthday of the Christian Church.

(*Enter Church and stands beside throne.*)

READER: The Church grew rapidly. The three thousand converts made on the day of Pentecost returned to their homes, carrying the news of the new faith into the remotest corners of the empire.

(*Enter Paul and stands on other side of throne*) Saul of Tarsus, because of the revelation of the Lord on the road to Damascus, became Paul, the first not only to carry the Gospel into Europe but also the first missionary to the Gentiles."

"At the end of the first century the Gospel had been preached from Babylon to Spain." Naturally opposition arose. When Rome recognized that Christianity was an enemy of her paganism she tried to stamp out the new faith. Historians record ten systematic persecutions during the first three centuries. (*Church sinks on lower step of throne*) Many Christians manifested Heroic Faith. Then in 312 A.D., Constantine, because of a sign which he saw in the Heavens during a war in which he subdued a rival claimant for the throne, made Christianity the state religion of the Roman Empire. (*Church sits on throne.*)

Other lands came under the Christian sway. Behold, they come!

(*Martin of Tours, Clovis and Clotilda represent France*)

(*Enter Martin of Tours*) Of all the names in the early missionary history that of Martin of Tours shines brightest. Because he was a Christian he asked to be released from military service. Upon being called a coward by the Emperor Julian, he formed the resolution which guided his future life, "I will not draw the sword again; I am a soldier of the Lord, Jesus Christ."

(*Enter Clovis and Clotilda*) A century later we see as King of the Franks, the bold, brave and cruel Clovis. His Christian wife, Clotilda, longed for his conversion. The story of Clovis reads like that of Constantine. In a bloody battle he called upon the God of his Christian wife and to Him he attributed the victory. Thus France became the first daughter of the Church.

(*Augustine and Queen Bertha represent England*)

(*Enter Augustine*) Pope Gregory, because of having seen Britons sold as slaves, formed in his heart a deep purpose to carry the Gospel to these people whom he called "angels not Angles." He sent Augustine to this land. Through Augustine we see the beginning of Christianity in England.

(*Enter Bertha*) God was preparing for the reception of the message of Augustine, even in Briton. Bertha, Queen of the land, formerly a French princess and descendant of Clovis and Clotilda, was a Christian. Her prayers for the conversion of her husband, Ethelbert, the King, were answered. England became the second daughter of the Church.

(*Boniface, representing Germany enters*) From England went out a Missionary, Boniface, by name, destined to be one of the greatest in the long roll of missionary heroes. He heard the voice that called from the dark heart of heathen lands—in the section now known as Germany—and went over to help.

So Christianity spread in these early days.

(*Crusaders, represented by Peter the Hermit, King Richard, and a group of children, enter as Reader calls for each*)

While the Church was growing in power, a new, strange faith arose in Asia, bearing a crescent instead of a cross. The followers of Mohammed, the Prophet, swept over Asia and Africa and thundered at the gates of Europe. Inspired by the Chivalry of the Age, eight or nine Crusade ex-

peditions went forth to rescue the Holy Land, trying to do so by the power of the sword.

Peter, the Hermit, through his preaching. incited great hordes of the peasantry to attempt the rescue of the Holy Land.

Kings went, leaving their thrones and kingdoms behind.

There was even a Children's Crusade in this period of the Middle Ages.

(*Enter Raymond Lull*) In this Age when most Christians hoped to conquer Islam with the sword, Raymond Lull undertook it through the Conquest of Love. For twenty-four years he wandered through North Africa and the Holy Land telling his one story of the love of Jesus. Truly did he live before all the world of his time, "He who loves not lives not; he who lives by the Life cannot die."

(*Enter St. Francis of Assisi*) Linked with the name of Raymond Lull is that of St. Francis of Assisi. He, with his brothers, joined a Crusade, not to fight the Turk, but to carry the Gospel of love to him. These men said:

"In a world gone wild over money, we will be poor.
In a world gone wild over sin, we will be pure.
In a world gone wild over crime, we will be obedient."

If ever Knighthood was in flower in the Middle Ages, surely it bloomed in the lives of Raymond Lull and St. Francis of Assisi.

(*Enter America*) All this time there was America, quietly waiting on the other side of the world, undiscovered, just as if neither Paul nor Augustine, Boniface, Raymond Lull, nor St. Francis of Assisi had ever lived. Christopher Columbus, whose name means Christ-bearing, braved the perils of an unknown sea and the criticism of his associates, and disclosed to the world of his time the two vast continents of North and South America.

(*Enter Pilgrims and stand beside America*) Almost two centuries passed. A quaint old-fashioned ship, filled with Pilgrims seeking a place to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, likewise braved the perils of the Ocean. To us they have left a priceless Christian legacy.

(*Enter William Penn, accompanied by at least one Indian. Substitute the religious pioneer of your own state*) Presently there came another ship. It was filled with Quakers. Their leader was William Penn. We like to recognize his Christ-like trait of honesty and fairness in his dealings with the Indians. To him is due the honor of founding this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, established on Christian principles.

Thus have true Witnesses of the Church of the Living God carried the Gospel Westward, preparing the Way of the Lord for the dawn of a Revival of Fresh Missionary Zeal in modern times.

(*Hidden choir sings "Prepare ye the Way of the Lord," while these groups leave stage in order.*)

EPISODE III

(Reader Continues) O Church of the Living God, thou hast grown so mightily. Wilt thou not stand and witness for thyself

CHURCH: (*stands and speaks*) Yes, I have grown, not because of these faithful Witnesses of the Past, important as was their work, but because of the power of the Living Gospel. I would have about me also those Pioneers of modern times who carried the Gospel back to the Oriental home from whence it came.

READER: The story of the dawn of modern missions includes such names as William Carey, pioneer missionary to India, and Robert and Mary Moffat and David Livingstone, pioneers to Africa.

(*Enter Carey*) The motto which inspired the loving service of William Carey was, "Expect great things from God, attempt great things for God." Going to India as the first

representative of the English Missionary Society, he left behind him the challenge, "I go down into the pit, you must hold the ropes."

(*Enter the Moffats*) The sweet story of Robert and Mary Moffat and of their years of united service on the little-known continent of Africa is read by young and old. "In the light of the morning sun they saw the smoke of a thousand villages where the Gospel of Christ had never been preached." They consecrated their long lives to dispelling the darkness of superstition in many of these villages.

(*Enter David Livingstone. He stands beside Moffats*) From the influence of Robert Moffat, the greatest missionary pioneer of the world went into darkest Africa. David Livingstone lived these words which inspired him to give all, that Christ might be made known—"Anywhere provided it be forward." He died on his knees praying for these people in the land of his adoption.

Women, too, have had a part in the evangelization of our modern world.

(*Enter Dr. Clara Swain*) Dr. Clara Swain, pioneer woman physician to the great land of India, and greater still, the first qualified woman doctor in all the world to be sent as a foreign missionary.

(*Dr. Eleanor Chestnut*) Another name to be cherished in the great roll call of the saints is that of Dr. Eleanor Chestnut, also of America, who became a missionary martyr to China. The yellow people among whom she worked testify to the great influence of her life among them.

(*Charlotte Tucker*) Miss Charlotte Tucker was a "Lady of England who truly became a Lady of India." At the age of fifty-four, freedom from home responsibilities gave her the opportunity to go to India. Eighteen years of loving, happy service, the expenses of which she paid herself were given for the women and children of India.

In these days it is difficult to realize the fibre of oak and steel that the women pioneers had to have.

(See Note 1 at close).

Time would not permit calling the Roll of all the faithful Witnesses who have carried the Message of our Lord to the countries of the world, leading them out of Darkness into the Light.

But we must not fail to mention a few of our own, who have lifted high the Christ for whom our Church stands: Andrew Gordon, Thomas McCague, Dr. Hogg, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey, Dr. and Mrs. Finney, Dr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, Ralph Tidrick, Dr. Wilhelmina Jongewaard, Mrs. Hart, Helen Ferrier, Mr. McGill, Mr. Baird, W. J. Brandon, Susie Young, Dr. Carrie Buchanan, Mrs. E. E. Campbell, and a host of others, living or crowned, who have carried the message into darkened lands.

(*Song—"Send out Thy Light" while groups leave stage.*)

(*The next Episode at New Wilmington Conference was the one-act play on Africa, "Through the Dark" by Anne Charlotte Darlington. The four characters illustrate the type of work in a pioneer station, especially that of a medical missionary. Published by Missionary Education Movement, New York, Price* 15 *cents. order through our Literature Department. The play may be omitted, in which case the close of the pageant would need slight changing.*)

READER: (*speaks in introducing play*) Attend, while one group presents one way by which it has gone into all the world, leading people out of darkness.

EPISODE IV

Play—"Through the Dark"

(*Church sits on throne and watches Play*)

(*Following the Play the Doctor and Nurse remain on stage, at one side of throne.*)

(See note 2 at close).

CHURCH: (*stands*) You have heard of only a few of those who have

been led out of superstition into the Light. Hundreds of millions are still waiting for the messengers of Christ to carry the Light to them. They are found both at home and across the sea. These Witnesses (*motioning to Doctor and Nurse*) are but representative of the many who are serving Christ in places of need. (*Turning to Doctor*) But who will follow you in the spreading of the Light?

Doctor: Call for the Young People of our Church.

Church: Come, O Young People. To *you*, the Church and these faithful Witnesses must entrust the message of Light and Life for all the world, even as God planned that it be handed down through all the Ages from the Beginning.

(*Song—"Hear His Voice" by hidden choir. Arrange for a group of Young People who have been carefully selected because of their consecration and desire to live Christ every day, to come forward and stand on side of Church opposite Doctor and Nurse. One or two whom everyone recognizes for these qualities, better than many carelessly chosen, though a larger number is of course more effective.*)

YOUTH (Member of Young People's Group): We have heard your call and have come. What would you have us to do?

CHURCH: Yours it is to take up the work of these faithful Witnesses and let your Light shine for the generation in which you live.

YOUTH: How can *we* do so great a thing? Who will help us?

CHURCH: (*Gives each a Bible*) Nineteen hundred years ago the Holy Spirit was poured out at Pentecost. This same Holy Spirit has never left the world but is ever with God's people to help them.

YOUTH: But we represent only the Young People. We are not strong enough to carry on this great work alone. We claim the promise of the Holy Spirit, but without the help of those who are older in years and in experience, we may fail to find the Way, or finding it, may falter in the work we would do for Christ. Will you call upon them to teach us—first of all by living Christ before us, and then to give us of their gifts and especially of their prayers as we try to live Christ and give Christ to others?

CHURCH (*walks to front of stage and with arms outstretched in appeal, challenges audience*): You have beheld Witnesses from the Past who have lived and died for Christ. The stories of their lives are a never-ending source of inspiration. But what do we say and what do we do about these—our very own young people, boys and girls they are to us—who are willing to give to Christ all of Life with its many contacts and phases? There they stand! What is your answer to their plea that you will help them—not only as examples of right living but that you will make it possible for them to help countless others who have never known the sweetness of the Gospel. Suppose even one or more of this number should hear the Call to go to the uttermost parts of the earth. Is it possible there will be no means whereby they may be sent? Or if sent, will it be necessary to recall them in a few brief years? On the other hand, let us beware lest in the spirit of the times, we put our dependence on things earthly in building a spiritual kingdom. Gold and silver and material resources loom high, too high, as the means whereby Christ may be enthroned in the hearts of men. All great religious movements of the Past were ushered in because people really prayed, depending upon God for full guidance in the work of His Kingdom. At morning, noon and night let us pray! Pray for a fresh manifestation of the Holy Spirit as we enter into the 1900th year since Pentecost.

Will the Church of the Future be strong and true and in vital touch

with Christ because the Church of the Past, and we, the Church of the Present have arisen to our opportunities

PRAYER AND BENEDICTION—Pastor.

Music of "Hear His Voice" played softly while audience leaves.

(Note 1—If Play, "Through the Dark" is omitted the song "Send out Thy Light" during which the group leaves platform comes as indicated.)

CHURCH: Attend, while a representative of the Missionary enterprise of one group of my children tells us how she is carrying the Gospel into all the world.

(*Enter Spirit of U. P. Missions. She says*): I would recall to your minds a few of our very own missionaries. (*Gives names in list above. She may continue by briefly reviewing in her own words our work in India, Egypt, Sudan, Abyssinia and in the Home land. Or continue thus*:) Happy though we may be as a denomination over the accomplishments of the Past, yet our work is not done. If we consider 'occupation' to mean, as it was interpreted in 1903—one missionary for every 25,000 people in our fields abroad—a missionary force of 800 would be required today to adequately reach the twenty million for whom we ourselves have accepted responsibility. Instead, we have less than one-half that number or a total of 365 workers in our fields abroad. Thus for 10,000,000 people there is no provision made by our church, or by any Christian body since these fields have been apportioned to us.

A further consideration shows us that only a relative few have been vitally touched by the Message of Good News. The estimated number of Christian communicants in our four fields abroad is 62,852. On this basis there are 318 non-Christians for every *one* Christian. The fact that we recognize sin about us in the Home Land is simply an admission that our task here is unfinished. Will you not pray that God may lead us on and on until those for whom we are definitely responsible have become Christian in word, in thought and in deed.

(*Church continues as above, following the Play. The Spirit of U. P. Missions, instead of Doctor, calls for the Young People of the Church.*)

(Note 2—During the closing appeal of CHURCH the presence on the platform of all the Witnesses of the Past would be effective. Immediately following the PLAY have all characters return quickly and group themselves in the background during singing of 90th Psalm—"O God our Help in Ages Past." Pageant continues as above, with Recessional following CHURCH'S appeal. During Recessional sing "Strengthen us for Noble Duty," or "Faith of Our Fathers." Church leads the way. Prayer by Pastor followed by Quiet Music as audience leaves.)

"I think the greatest lack in modern Christianity is in our failure to experience Pentecost. We are between Easter and Pentecost. We have a wistful Christianity that is wanting something; but it is not abundant, assured, conquering. I would be willing to die if I could make that contribution—the rediscovery of the radiance that emanated from Pentecost."

—E. Stanley Jones, in *The Missionary Review of the World.*

Foreign Correspondence

INDIA

Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Pathankot, India, Editor.

A TRIP TO THE FRONTIER OF AFGHANISTAN

By Mrs. Olive B. Stewart, Gujranwala, India.

Some of us had a very interesting trip recently to the frontier of the Northwest of India. We went by motor car from Rawalpindi to Kohat in the Northwest Frontier Province, where Rawalpindi Presbytery was to meet at the invitation of the small congregation of local Indian Christians. Most of these are servants from the low caste community of the Punjab, having emigrated from Sialkot and other parts of our Punjab field. Kohat has not been occupied by our Mission, but the Presbytery of Rawalpindi took charge of the congregation there and subsequently Miss Davidson, an independent Missionary, began work there in cooperation with the Presbytery. It was as her guests that three ladies of us were entertained during the meeting of Presbytery. She, with Miss Rasmussen, another independent Missionary who had recently joined her, and who has charge of a Dispensary, live in the heart of Kohat City, which does not have police protection and barbed wire defences, as does the English residential part. The great gates to the various entrances to the city are well closed and guarded at night, however. It was a great pleasure to spend a day or two with these brave, cheerful and faithful people. Certainly the Lord is watching over and caring for them. Their trust is stayed on Him and they are not afraid. Within recent years an English girl was kidnapped from her home in Kohat, and several other English people have been murdered.

The tribes inhabiting the mountainous country lying between India and Afghanistan owe allegiance to neither, are often at feud among themselves, and are restrained from raiding the richer lowlands only by the vigilance of the military forces of the British. Hence the barbed wire entanglements surrounding the cantonments of Kohat, Peshawar and other frontier centers.

From Kohat we went by motor along the frontier forty miles to Peshawar. Thirteen miles of our road led through tribal territory. A subsidy paid by the British keeps this road safe for travellers, but if one leaves the road he is beyond the protection of the Government. On either side we could see the villages and homes of the mountaineers, and occasionally a narrow trench leading from a walled village to the road. This was dug by men at feud with their neighbors to enable them to leave their homes and get to the road without being shot by enemies lying in wait for them. On the road they are safe!

At Peshawar, Church of England Missionaries are doing a splendid work. From Peshawar we went to the Khyber Pass and through it as far as Michni Kandao, a distance of thirty-two miles. Here we had a view of Landi Khana, the last British outpost, and looked beyond into Afghan territory. On the way back to Peshawar we stopped at Jamrud, situated at the entrance of the Pass, where there is a small group of Christians and a nice Church building in which they worship. The next day we returned to Rawalpindi, crossing the river Indus at Attock, where an ancient Moghul fort is still standing. The entire trip, of over three hundred miles, was a wonderful one and very worthwhile—it made us realize anew how terrible it is to live in a country where Christ is not acknowledged and loved and served.

Please remember the Frontier in your prayers, and the lonely workers

labouring in the midst of dangers. Also pray that the hitherto closed land of Afghanistan may receive the Gospel. May the day soon come when,

"Christ shall have dominion
Over land and sea,
Earth's remotest regions
Shall His empire be;
They that wilds inhabit
Shall their worship bring,
Kings shall render tribute,
Nations serve our King."

THE POWER OF GOD UNTO SALVATION

By Rev. D. Emmett Alter,
Abbottabad, India

We, missionaries, hesitate much in writing of new converts for how often do they prove unstable or even false. Ulterior motives are often masked by a pious profession. The strength of the opposition, with sometimes violent persecutions and terrible temptations to return to the old order, often breaks down genuine but weak intentions. So it is not to set these individuals on a pedestal of perfection and ultimate attainment that we tell these stories but to ask you to share with us in prayer this sometimes almost overpowering concern for the welfare of these souls.

Some of us have visions these days of a "movement" among the Mohammedans away from their dead prophet to the Living Son of God. Not that the number of conversions as yet has appreciably diminished the ranks of the 70,000,000 Mohammedans of India but only that in every district there is reported an increasing unrest among those who have so long styled themselves the "Faithful". Along the Frontier, which has been considered an unbroken and almost unbreakable stone wall of Islam, there are signs of the outpouring of the Power of God unto Salvation.

Abdur Raoof, a young Maulvie, who for years back has been our most persistent opponent, as the chief propagator in Hazara District (Abbottabad) of a heretical sect of Mohammedans—the Ahmadiyas, has won scores to follow their modern false prophet. This one, largely through the constant study of the scriptures for the purposes of attack on the Christian faith, and unknown to others, was being brought under the influence of this Power of God. His younger brother, Abdur Rahim, present with him on many occasions of argument with the Christian Missionary became convinced of the Truth as it is in Christ Jesus. With the courage and conviction of youth this boy made an open confession and joined the Christian community. The older brother instead of ill-treating him brought in his clothes and bedding and advised him to stay by what he had accepted. Off and on for two or three weeks Abdur Raoof himself stayed here for long religious conversations but not in the old argumentative manner. At last, like Andrew bringing Peter, the boy brought the older, stronger character to Jesus and to an open confession. Both brothers were baptized together in our Abbottabad Church and have given a stirring testimony to the Power of God unto Salvation.

Nawab Khan, of Mohammedan family, big and tall, is a "darzi" (tailor). He has practiced his trade in many frontier towns and for two years and a half had developed it very successfully in Abbottabad. Mostly through the influence of non-professional Christians he was interested in Christianity. During this past winter he came for instruction and after a month or so made a full open confession in the bazaar which meant the loss of his former trade and the severing of all former associations. After a testing out here for a couple of weeks he started for his home town to bring his family with him. Beyond our hopes he was successful. With the active support of an influential cousin he was able to face his fellow-townsmen, who were gathered to make a rough time for him, and got away with his household unharmed.

The wife too has now made a confession of faith. Last month (April) Nawab Khan and his wife and his three children were baptized—the first whole family from Islam, so far as I know, to be baptized together in this district.

These are but two or three outstanding examples of many who these days are inquiring and confessing. Pray for them—and the others .

EGYPT

Minnehaha Finney, Editor, Tanta, Egypt

THE YEAR IN FOWLER ORPHANAGE

By Miss Ella Barnes

This report is made up from three books. First, our Journal which has a record of all gifts received; second, a "Line-a-Day" with brief accounts of daily events; third, a book of thanksgivings.

In the Journal, we have the financial report for the year. While the income from gifts has frequently been less than the expenses, there has always been enough on hands to close each month free of debt. Our bread man often says he dislikes to come for his money, for fear we may not have it for him. He always seems surprised to find that his money has been placed in an envelope and is waiting for him.

Truly it is astonishing. I never make up our annual report without being surprised at the story the figures tell. One thing that has impressed me this year is the fact that we have been so free from financial worries.

From the Line-a-Day I select a few items:

Six new girls have been admitted to the home this year. One of them is named Rowheya Abu Ila Aly, and the only statement we could get as to her age was that "she was born the year they were shooting Armenians."

Three girls have left the home and three are teaching. Two of them are teaching without salary at the Orphanage, and the third is sending one pound a month to the Orphanage. We hope to permit them to return to school and complete their course in teacher training later. There are thirteen girls attending higher schools this year. Seven girls united with the church, two of whom are baptized converts. The two latter are teaching.

It was a real satisfaction to look around at the delegates to the Delta Thank-Offering meeting last Spring, and count ten of our daughters. One a preacher's wife, six Bible women, and three teachers.

It would make a lengthy story if we were to mention all who have helped us this year. We must not fail to record the valuable help given by Mrs. Stewart during the six months she was with us. Her splendid contribution in the line of art will be a lifelong blessing to the girls who had the privilege of learning from her. The fact that her work was voluntary makes it all the more praiseworthy.

Another volunteer helper who came at a time of great need was Miss Frances Barnes. She practically carried the burden of the Orphanage during October while the dengue fever was raging in our midst. Twenty-three girls, every teacher except one, and the ladies in charge all had the dengue.

We must mention one more voluntary helper, and that is dear Mrs. Watson. She was with us for three months during the summer. We cannot be too thankful for her sweet, comforting and protecting presence during the long, hot summer when burdens just seemed to expand with the heat. We had the pleasure and the honor of celebrating her ninety-fifth birthday in August.

One hesitates to mention anything from the book of thanksgivings, and yet we are exhorted to tell of God's mercies. We praise Him for working His miracle of grace in the hearts of many stubborn, rebellious girls. We praise Him for so graciously protecting our two converts. We praise Him for what we have seen of answers to the prayers of Miss Smith, the Achesons and others, in the organization of the church in Abbassia. We praise God for the help so freely given us by Dr. Henry, and also for the way Miss Gomer, the nurse, has helped to care for our sick girls. We praise Him for every difficult problem He has sent, because of the spiritual blessings that have come with each new trial. We praise Him because gifts have come for the daily upkeep of the work without any advertising or soliciting on our part, either in Egypt or in America.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS AT BENHA AND QUESNA

By Miss Jeanette L. McCrory

During this year the Girls' School at Benha has been making a great deal of progress both in the attendance and in the spiritual atmosphere.

The teachers have been very much devoted to their work and have had a great desire that every child in the school should really see Jesus. Many more children have been in attendance than in the preceding years. At present nearly half of our enrollment is Moslem, Jewish, or Catholic.

The little school at Quesna has had a very good year. It has been almost entirely self supporting and though we had only two Moslem children in it yet we felt that it justified its existence because the little ones who did attend knew nothing of Christ and had never been taught any of the Bible stories. It was a source of great joy to us to watch them develop and to listen to them telling Bible stories and repeating whole chapters from the Bible from memory. They also progressed very rapidly in their regular school subjects and the older girls succeeded in completing two year's work in one. They had not had school advantages before and so when they had a chance to learn they wished to make the best of it.

LITERATURE AND MISSION WORK

Al Huda is the Church paper for the Synod of the Nile. Dr. H. E. Philips, the missionary editor has been making a special effort to extend the influence of this publication. With his permission unasked I publish this letter sent to a group of interested helpers, which will explain the great possibilities of *Al Huda.*

—Minnehaha Finney.

American Mission,
Cairo, Egypt.

Dear friend:

Just before the close of our year's work I want to send you a little word of thanks for the generous help you gave to our Church paper during the past year. With the small constituency we have in Egypt the difficulties of running a religious weekly like *Al Huda* are very great indeed. However, thanks to the help we have received from special contributors, in addition to the Mission appropriation, we have been able to close the year with our books balanced. When I asked for special contributions last summer my plea was for the Moslems. Until this year the paper had not been sent to Moslems but had been issued solely for the Church. Beginning last September we prepared each month one special issue of the paper with our Mohammedan friends particularly in mind. There was a definite gospel message in each of these special numbers, besides articles of general interest all aiming to exalt Christ and His Gospel. These special numbers have been sent to about five hundred Mohammedans each month, and have been very well received. At first a good many copies were returned, but when this happened the name was removed from the list and

another put in its place. We have had some letters from Moslems thanking us for *Al Huda,* and some have told us directly that they appreciate our thought for them. A few have not been able to receive the paper because of their people who do not want a Christian magazine coming to them lest they be persecuted. Two such have asked to come to the house to take these special numbers so that they may not be discovered. Our feeling has been that the effort to reach Moslems in this way is eminently worth while. The printed page is a mighty witness to Christ and it reaches those who would not otherwise hear our message.

Again let me thank you for your gift to this work and if you share with us the feeling that this is efficient evangelization and are led to continue your subscription this coming year, we shall be glad to have you fellowship with us in this work.

Yours sincerely,

H. E. Philips.

SUDAN

Mrs. R. F. Shields, Editor

NUER VALUES

By Rev. W. J. Adair, Nasser, Sudan

Customs and practices in our homeland are so vastly different from those among the Nuer people that when they are told of them they are oftentimes almost dumb with amazement and unbelief. And there is nothing which is more amazing or more unbelievable to the Nuer than our ordinary system of courtship and marriage. That a father and mother would willingly bestow a daughter upon a man for nothing is beyond their comprehension. "Why have children if you are going to give them away?" is the usual question. To them it seems as foolish as it would be to us should an American farmer go to the trouble and expense of raising a fine lot of animals and then give them away.

THE VALUE OF WOMEN

The dowry system of marriage is well-known as an institution of the East but it varies in different countries. The outstanding characteristic of the system as it is found among the Nuers and some other neighboring tribes is that the above comparison between women and cattle is almost an actual representation of the mind of the native. The writer does not wish to be understood as saying that their is no real parental love for children, or love between man and wife among the Nuers for we know that it does exist, and have seen some beautiful examples of it. But to outward appearances it does seem that in spite of the natural love of humankind, the practice of the Nuer is to put cattle and human beings (especially women) on a par. When he thinks of his cattle it is in terms of wives than can be bought for himself, or his sons. When he thinks of women it is in terms of their marriageable value in cattle.

If he has many cattle he is a rich man, but he is a rich man just the same if he has daughters for he can turn them into cattle. On the other hand the man who has neither cattle nor daughters is considered a bankrupt.

When the Nuer is told of a man in America who has several daughters he is at once envious of such a man for his prospective wealth. When he is told that this same father would gladly give those daughters as wives to the right kind of men without any compensation his first exclamation is one of disgust at such foolishness, but almost invariably he will at the same time express his envy of such a country where wives can be secured so easily and cheaply!

THE GOOD RESULTS OF SUCH A SYSTEM

To be generous one might admit some seemingly good points. To be sure it makes girl babies welcome in the home. The boys are to be the security of the home, and to have none is a calamity. But the girls are the wealth of the home, and are just as eagerly hoped for.

And for the same reason the girls are usually well taken care of physically. The boys are allowed to run about and rustle for themselves, but the girls are kept under close supervision. When a girl is away from home, especially if she is in her teens, she is invariably under the care of some near relative who is financially interested, i.e. one who will have a share in the marriage dowry. My own observation is that the Nuers are more concerned over the sickness of a girl than a boy, and are more likely to bring her to the clinic, or go to other expense for her recovery.

Such a system also tends toward good discipline for the girls. Since the end in life, both on the part of the girl and her parents is a successful marriage, everything must serve that purpose. On the part of the girl this means attracting the male by all the means at her disposal, such as adorning herself with beads, bracelets, ear-rings, anklets, and other ornaments, and particularly at the native dances by the oil dressing which she puts on her body, and by the picturesque dancing outfit which she wears, which is the only kind of clothing which counts for anything in a man's eyes. But her father and mother know that a successful marriage depends on more than a pretty face, and pretty ornaments, so they give her careful training in all the household accomplishments such as the preparation of food, the care of the house, and the care and rearing of children.

Another result of such a system is that the married woman, as long as she keeps her health, is faithful in her house work, is a good mother, is well-treated, and seems to have enjoyable life.

THE EVIL RESULTS OF THE SAME SYSTEM

But the evil results of such a system more than outweigh these seemingly good qualities. For example, if a young girl is blind, or sick or is otherwise disqualified for filling the place of a wife and mother, she becomes a liability instead of an asset, and is frequently treated as such. Marriage to her usually means being given away, or just loaned out temporarily. If she recovers her health or bears healthy children, the husband pays accordingly.

Within forty rods of the mission compound lives a blind girl. She is a bright girl, a beautiful singer and has become a Christian, but it will be almost a miracle if she escapes the fate of a concubine loaned out to whoever will have her. The missionaries long to help her, but her aunt and other relatives take little real interest in her, while on the other hand, the evil influences thrown about her to lead her astray are appalling.

Another result is that every marriage has become more or less a trial affair. A price is agreed upon—usually from five to twenty head of cattle. Although in some sections where cattle are plentiful the number may be as high as fifty. But a part of this payment is held in reserve until the marriage has proven satisfactory. If doubts arise because of the death of the first born, further postponement of the final payment is made. But worse than this, should the woman die or prove childless, the whole affair is called off, and the entire purchase price must be refunded—which according to Nuer custom means that the identical cattle must be returned.

Complications in settling up legal difficulties in America are simple compared to the endless tangles which arise from such a marriage system. One cannot say accurately but from

all we hear it would seem that nine-tenths of all civil cases brought up before the government for settlement have originated in some such way. And the fact that the trouble may have begun twenty years ago, or even longer than that, makes no difference to the Nuer—he never forgets.

A few years ago a young cow was brought to the mission clinic for treatment. A few months later the cow was stolen, and when finally an explanation was forthcoming it was this: the man who had brought the cow had received her on a marriage deal, but the marriage had not proven satisfactory, and the cattle had been returned. According to Nuer law, this meant that the cow no longer belonged to the man who had brought her to the mission, she was again the property of the original owner. And seemingly, in this case the only way for justice to take its course was to steal the cow and return it. Eventually, however, the cow was returned.

A young man had a sister. He married her off for a certain number of cattle. Since the marriage looked promising enough, he took these same cattle, and began making arrangements to secure a wife for himself. The arrangements were almost completed when his sister died in childbirth, and all the cattle he had received had to be returned. Since he had no other sisters, nor any other source of income, it meant that his own marriage arrangements had to be cancelled.

A certain man married a wife, and had paid for her. After a few years she became very ill, and finally, in disgust, her husband turned her out, evidently expecting her to die. Her folks, too, had no hope for her recovery, and when a young man came and offered to take her to the mission clinic and see if anything could be done for her, they were glad to let him have her. When she was brought to the clinic her case looked almost hopeless, but after treatment she began to improve, and after some months she became a well woman. Her new husband, for such an arrangement is really a temporary marriage, was quite proud of her, and they were a happy couple. But it was not long until her former husband heard of her recovery, and demanded her return. Since his cattle had not been returned, she still belonged to him, and there was nothing for the young man to do but take from her husband what he had paid out for her and let her go.

Another man has a wife and two nice children, but he has got his wife in almost the same way, and if her former husband comes and demands her, he will either have to give her up, and be paid for the children she has raised, or make some agreement by which he can pay for the children and the wife, and retain them.

With such complications as this existing on every hand, to draw up a contract for a wife that will stand in Nuer court, one must know the history of a dozen families, and secure the death certificates of a hundred head of cattle, more or less, which have been involved.

THE EVIL OF POLYGAMY

Such a system has no doubt had a large influence in making polygamy, or the plurality of wives so common. To begin talking against polygamy is to have in return the question, "But what can we do? We must have cattle, and to get them we must have children. To be sure of having children we must have more than one wife. One is not enough." Sad to say, there is some truth in the statement concerning the lack of children. Owing to the high percentage of mortality among children, it is the exception for a woman to have very many living. And so the fatal logic of the vicious circle goes on. The Nuer must have more wives to raise more girls to get more cattle to buy more wives, etc., etc.

Another natural result follows. The young man with no cattle or no

sisters, one being as bad as the other, has little chance. No matter how old, or crabbed, or ugly, a man may be, if he has plenty of cattle he can usually get the pick of the girls, and it is a brave girl. indeed, who can resist the wishes of her parents, when they are being offered a special price for her. But on the other hand, no matter how fine-looking a young man may be, if he has no cattle, he must wait and wait and wait until—well, shall we blame him too much if he elopes with some girl who is being forced to marry a man she does not want; or worse still, is his case if he takes a chance on some questionable bargain of a girl or woman whom nobody wants. If in this manner he is fortunate in securing a son or daughter, then he has some capital on which to begin. If he fails, there is nothing lost.

This system has been enlarged and developed until at the present time even boys and men are being thought of in terms of cattle. A few weeks ago a young man came to me with the following story. He said he had a young brother(or perhaps it may have been a half brother, a cousin, or a nephew) who had been persuaded against his will to take a woman across the river on a windy day, in an unsteady boat. The canoe capsized, and the woman, instead of trusting the boy to tow her to safety, became panic-stricken, seized him with a vise-like grip, and they were both drowned. Therefore, this relative is going to the government, demanding cows in payment for the dead brother.

How shall we meet this problem? How shall we implant new ideals in the hearts of these Nuers? It will be "not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit." The Nuer "must be born again."

THE PRICE OF AFRICA

Every little while—ever since the days when Morris Officer first cut his way into the heart of the Liberian forest—we get to wondering whether our mission in Africa is not too costly an undertaking to be a wise or a profitable one. Looked at from this side of the ocean and measured by statistics, it seems as though the returns were so small for the effort expended that it might be better if we were to turn that effort into some other field, where we might see more results.

But half a world away is too far to look at anything with full understanding. Both those who question the wisdom of the undertaking, and those who defend it because of a general sentiment based on the long standing of the work and the devoted lives that have been given there, are talking from too great a distance.

First of all, let us frankly face the facts. Africa is a costly field. The utter lack of all background, the need to teach the people the first elements of civilization, the ignorance, superstition and destitution of a great part of its population, demand almost unthinkable labors on the part of the pioneer missionaries in any section of it. It costs money, its costs time—much time, it costs men and women. The question is simply whether it costs too much.

None of the great missionaries to Africa has ever felt it too costly a field,or one that should be abandoned. David Livingstone, who perhaps suffered more for Africa than any man who ever went there, is most insistent that missionaries should never be spoken of as making sacrifices, and becomes almost angry with his would-be sympathizers. In the long agony of his last painful journey he writes, "Nothing earthly will make me give up my work in despair. I encourage myself in the Lord my God and go forward."

Let us ask ourselves in all soberness—if it cost so many centuries, so many lives, so much money, to bring us from the savagery of our pagan forefathers to such measure of Christianity as we have today, can any price be too great to pay for any race? Who shall measure what Africa means to the world, to the Church, to the Master?

—Luthern Woman's Work.

Editorial

MRS. JOHN P. WHITE, Editor, 214 East Second St., Xenia, Ohio.

MAGAZINE MONTH

October is Magazine Month. There is important work for all Literature Secretaries at this time. May we suggest:

1. That you secure renewals from all whose subscriptions expire. Hundreds expire either in September or October. Do not let any one *forget* to renew. Often a reminder is all that is necessary. Look over your list and know exactly how many renewals there should be and remind each one of the fact.

2. Make a thorough canvass of the non-subscribers. Keep in mind that only one-third of the women and young women who belong to our societies are subscribers to *The Womens Missionary Magazine.* Ask women who are not members to subscribe. This may be the means of winning them to active participation in our work.

3. Make a special effort to secure subscriptions from members of the Young Women's Societies. Many of these societies do not report a single subscription. Naturally many of the younger girls live at home where the Magazine may be taken. But many of the girls never see a Magazine. The future of the W. G. M. S. will be in the hands of our girls. To insure strong leadership for tomorrow we must prepare the girls of today. Unless they are informed about the work they will not be even slightly interested. A revival of missionary interest is dependent on missionary information.

4. Let us remember as we go about this work that thousands of women, who are following the Prayer Cycle are praying for us.

* * *

ATTENTION PRESBYTERIAL LITERATURE SECRETARIES

A copy of the Statistical Report was sent to every Presbyterial Literature Secretary, or in case there was none, to the President of the Presbyterial. We ask that each of you may study this report. Note the number of members of Women's and Young Women's Societies; note the number of subscribers to *The Womens Missionary Magazine*; decide for your Presbyterial what goal should be set and seek the cooperation of all local Literature Secretaries to attain the goal.

* * *

PREPARING FOR PENTECOST

The whole Christian Church is thrilled with the anticipation of the nineteen hundredth anniversary of the Day of Pentecost, which is to be observed in 1930. If there is to be a great blessing there should be some preparation for this great event. The Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions and the Council of Women for Home Missions have issued a call asking that the year be made a period of special preparation by uniting the Christian women all around the world in fellowship and prayer.

Thank-Offering Department

EDITED BY MRS. O. H. MILLIGAN.
Thank-Offering Secretary
905 Publication Building, 9th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MY MASTER AND MY FRIEND

O Jesus, I have promised
To serve Thee to the end;
Be Thou forever near me,
My Master and my Friend;
I shall not fear the battle
If Thou art by my side,
Nor wander from the pathway
If Thou wilt be my Guide.

O let me feel Thee near me,
The world is ever near;
I see the sights that dazzle,
The tempting sounds I hear;
My foes are ever near me,
Around me and within;
But, Jesus, draw Thou nearer,
And shield my soul from sin.

O let me hear Thee speaking
In accents clear and still,
Above the storms of passion,
The murmurs of self-will;
O speak to reassure me,
To hasten or control;
O speak, and make me listen,
Thou Guardian of my soul.

O Jesus, Thou hast promised
To all who follow Thee,
That where Thou art in glory
There shall Thy servant be;
And, Jesus I have promised
To serve Thee to the end;
O give me grace to follow,
My Master and my Friend.

—Selected.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

All along our highways we find signs erected to call our attention to something ahead of us that would be dangerous if we were careless. These placards tell us of dangerous curves, slippery hills, cross roads, trolley tracks, railroad crossings. These are placed to make us watchful. If we had nothing to attract our attention to these dangerous places we would rush on without a thought. That is the way we go through many days, receiving from God abundant care and protection and never thinking of these as His blessings to us. Let us stop now and look and listen. How much of every day do you spend in meditating upon God's wonderful goodness to you personally? How many moments do you spend in expressing your thanksgiving? With what amount of your income do you daily prove your gratitude? What are you doing to help the grace of gratitude grow in your heart?

Gratitude is a growth, and love is the one element that properly nourishes it. Without love the blossoms will early wither and die and will bring forth no fruit.

The more love we put into our gratitude the more we will possess. Its growth will be constant, if we will but give it a chance in our life.

Trials, disappointments, reverses will never check its growth, for gratitude helps one to see good in every thing that comes into the daily life, and in the midst of all, the truly grateful heart can sing forth its songs of joy in believing that "All things work together for good to them that love God."—Roman 8:28.

PREPARATION FOR OUR INGATHERING

These are busy days for Presbyterial and Society Thank-Offering Secretaries. Many plans must be carried through if the Ingathering is fruitful. All the Thank-Offering supplies are prepared for your use and we trust they will be very helpful in your program building. As you read over the following, check off all that you think will help you and send to Thank-Offering Department, 905 Publication

Building, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Leaflets

Why Barketi Was Thankful—Miss Emma Dean Anderson.

The Home Council—The Thank-Offering Box—Miss Davida Finney.

A Thank-Offering Service in Assiut—Miss Mary L. Thompson.

Egyptian Givers—Miss Elizabeth R. Balleny.

The Thank-Offering—What It Is—What It Does—Mrs. O. H. Milligan.

Why I Give A Thank-Offering—Mrs. J. P. White.

What Is A Thank-Offering?—Miss Ida B. Little.

Our Thanksgiving and Praise—Book Mark—Mrs. O. H. Milligan.

Egypt's Thank-Offering Story—Mrs. Grace G. Finley.

Life Directorships—Mrs. H. C. Campbell.

The Christian's Song of Thanksgiving—Mrs. Mary Clokey Porter.

Mrs. Morgan's Quarter—Kate Summer Gates.

History of the Thank-Offering—Mrs. O. H. Milligan.

Faith In the Unseen in Giving—Mrs. Mary Clokey Porter.

Will Your Gift Be Your Richest and Best?—Mrs. Mary Clokey Porter.

Enlarged Gifts—Mrs. Mary Clokey Porter.

Life Membership Fund—Mrs. J. B. Hill.

For Roll Call—Gleanings on Giving.

Thank-Offering Questions for Monthly Program (10 in set)—Mrs. Arthur A. Charles.

The Evolution of the Jug Habit—Miss Jane Martin.

Duties of a Thank-Offering Secretary—Mrs. O. H. Milligan.

Lost Thank-Offering Boxes.

At Life's Daily Crossing—Mrs. O. H. Milligan.

Gratitude—Mrs. O. H. Milligan.

Prayer Our Best Preparation—Mrs. O. H. Milligan.

The Story the Last Thank-Offering Blanks Tell—Mrs. O. H. Milligan.

For Societies

Thank-Offering Message for 1929.

Blanks for Annual Reports of Women's, Young Women's, and Junior Societies.

Blanks for Annual Presbyterial Thank-Offering Secretary's Report.

Senior, Young Women's, and Junior Thank-Offering Envelopes.

Boxes—Senior and Junior Thank-Offering Boxes.

Thank-Offering Creed.

Thank-Offering Poster.

Thank-Offering Service Invitation.

JUNIOR HELPS

Leaflets

Egyptian Junior's Thank-Offering Service.

Three Junior Maids.

Esther's Thank-Offering.

The Junior Thank-Offering—Why?

What a Child's Penny Did in Saving Souls.

Prayers in Verse.

A Gift That Was Not A Gift.

Boy's Thank-Offering.

"Self-Denial Week."

The Gift Without the Giver.

Why Every Junior Should Give A Thank-Offering.

THANK-OFFERING PAGEANTS

New Pageant—When Money Talks—Mrs. O. H. Milligan, 10 cents.

New Pageant (Junior)—Being Thankful Every Day—Mrs. Paul Stewart, 5 cents.

Transferred Treasures—Mrs. John Heslip 10 cents.

Mother Goose Children Learn New Lessons (Junior)—Mrs. John Heslip, 10 cents.

The Alabaster Cruse—Mrs. O. H. Milligan, 10 cents.

Missionary Magic (Junior)—Mrs. John Heslip, 10 cents.

The Gospel Torch—Mrs. O. H. Milligan, 10 cents.

Gifts of Gratitude—Mrs. O. H. Milligan, 10 cents.

The Blessed Thank-Offering—Mrs. O. H. Milligan, 10 cents.

The Doctor and the Nurse—Mrs. O. H. Milligan, 10 cents.

The World Call—Mrs. O. H. Milligan—5 cents.

Out of Darkness into Light—Mrs. Mary Clokey Porter, 5 cents.

Junior Exercise—Praise and Thanksgiving—Mrs. W. R. McMunn, 5 cents.

A Service of Thanksgiving and Praise—Mrs. O. H. Milligan, 1 cent each or $1.00 per 100.

Responsive Service—Glory to God—Mrs. O. H. Milligan.

Responsive Service—Grateful Praise—Mrs. O. H. Milligan, 1 cent each or 50 cents per 100.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR NOVEMBER PROGRAM

1. What special need prompted the organization of the Thank-Offering Department?
2. What is a Thank-Offering?
3. What reasons do we have this year for Thanksgiving?
4. What is meant by Life Membership and Life Directorship Funds?
5. What should be the measure of our gift?
6. What place does prayer have in this movement?

Temperance and Reform

MRS. HARRIET S. BOOBYER, Secretary, 1470 Alabama Ave., S. Hills Br., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CITIZENSHIP AND FALL ELECTIONS

This time last year, our attention was almost taken up with the presidential election. It was of paramount importance, and justly occupied the forefront of public and private interest. Much depended on the outcome and it behooved every woman to value and exercise her citizenship.

How about this fall? Does election time seem of much importance? It is safe to estimate that public interest has dropped fifty per cent or more, and that the offices to be filled seem of little consequence—merely those in some state, county, or local positions. Many women will, no doubt, feel that having rallied nobly to the occasion last year they need not bother to cast a ballot this fall.

Yet, is there any unimportant election? There can hardly be one in which some official does not have to be chosen whose administration of office will not affect the enforcement of law either in the state, the county, or a local municipality. Many elections will determine the choice of numbers of such public officials in whose hands will also rest the matter of Sabbath observance and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

State officials are sorely needed in these days who will honestly and fearlessly shoulder up the part of prohibition enforcement that by rights should be undertaken by the state within its own borders to supplement federal enforcement. Holders of county offices wield great power and should be most carefully chosen. Judges are needed on the bench who will judge without fear or favor, and sentence justly.

Local elections in our home communities often receive little notice unless something of a political or factional nature enters into them. "Petty" is probably the word used to describe them in our estimation and they receive scant attention. Yet the choice of men to govern local affairs determines to some extent the moral tone of our community, its measure of law enforcement and Sabbath keeping. Right where the results of election come closest home, we so often fail in citizenship.

It is a splendid thing to have as our president such an outstanding figure as Herbert Hoover. We thank God for the answered prayers of pre-election time. But we shall be criminally neglectful of our citizenship this fall if we do not back him up by casting our ballot for men all down the line who will support him in upholding the Constitution.

Young Women's Department

Edited by the Young Women's General Secretary,

MISS IDA B. LITTLE,

1503 Dormont Ave., Dormont, Pittsburgh, Pa.

YEAR THOUGHT—"Nothing is ever done beautifully which is done in rivalship, nor nobly which is done in pride."—Ruskin.

YOUNG WOMEN'S SPECIAL WORK FOR 1928—1929

Support of Girls' Boarding School, Pasrur, India, $4,350. Salaries—Home—Mrs. J. W. Pollock, Matron of Dormitory, Frenchburg, Ky.; Mrs. Eva J. Adams, R. N., Superintendent of Jubilee Hospital, Henderson, N. C.; Miss Laura Sawhill, Presbyterial Missionary, Boise, Idaho, $2,680; Foreign—Mrs. Ruth Lobaugh Walker, Gorei, Abyssinia; Miss Mary Cole, Wadi Halfa, Sudan, $1,600. Total askings, $8,630.

NEW Y. W. SOCIETIES

Last spring by some means a new society in Arkansas Valley Presbyterial was reported in these columns. Since no society appeared on Arkansas City, Arkansas Valley's annual blank other than one that was already existent, the reported new society was cut from the list given in Philadelphia Convention report.

Later in the summer word was received that in the late spring such a society *was* organized, but not in time for the 1929 report. It is composed of 16 members of high school or under, age. As yet it has no specific name but its president is Genevea Bridges, Kansas Ave., Arkansas City, Kansas.

Explanation has been made of the previous error in news and publication that informants may, if possible, give full and clear facts when writing and do so soon after the organization is effected. Our apology for the blunder, "A. C." Anyway we *do* have two societies for girls and young women in this congregation. Does your congregation have even one such society?

WILL YOU COOPERATE

About September 1, letters went to all the secretaries of Young Women throughout the land. By this time perhaps your society has received a message to endeavor to reach a certain goal. Unconsciously you may retard the success of your presbyterial by holding back. Why not jump in! "The 'swimmin's' good!"

There is always every effort to ask nothing that is absolutely impossible. If you do not care to bother about a special mission study class, have one anyway because it is part of the plan. If you have not been contributing to each of the "7 departments", try to cooperate. Whatever it may be you are asked to do, why not get into step and help make the plan a success.

To cooperate is "to work with others," so Webster says. Will you do it? Be a good sport!

In looking through an old book, the following lines were found. The clipping was from a newspaper and was yellow with age. The lessons found may be helpful in stirring some one to more activity.

The writer of the poem was W. E. Curtis in *The Chicago Record.*

ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER SLOW

My friend, have you heard of the town of Foo-Chow
On the banks of the River Slow,
Where blooms the "wait-a-while" flower fair,
Where the "some-time-or-other" scents the air,
And the soft "go-easys" grow?

It lies in the valley of "What's-the-use,"
In the province of "Let-her-slide,"
And "that-tired-feeling" is native there—
It's the home of the reckless "I-don't-care,"
Where the "give-it-ups" abide.

It stands at the bottom of "Lazy Hill,"
And is easy to reach, I declare.
You've only to fold up your hands and glide

Down the slope of "Weak-will's" slippery slide
To be landed quickly there.

The town is as old as the human race,
And it grows with the flight of years,
It is wrapped in the fog of idlers' dreams;
Its streets are paved with discarded schemes
And sprinkled with useless tears.

LOST—WHAT?

When you see the word "Lost" in bold letters in the paper your mind instantly begins to wonder what it might be. It is presupposed that it is of value and probably of a material nature. We are so earth-bound that matter is usually of more concern than spirit. Sometimes it is not cold matter,—the object of loss, but something intangible. In this case,—time.

A writer reports the ingenious workings of a certain man's brain. This man pictures God as starting *man* and *time* out together. Each man was allotted a task with a competency of time in which to perform it. Mind and muscle were in tune and time fitted in perfectly. But, he said, a long, long time ago, just a fragment of this time was lost. Ever since man has been short of time.

Thus today, some people are always behind time. They rush and hurry but reach their destination just a little too late. The terms of the contract were met except just a wee bit late. The competitor won. The decision was postponed a few minutes too long and the poison gained undisputed headway. And so the cases might be multiplied,—all due to a loss of time.

Every line of business feels this loss. Every educational institution knows of it. The home may become bedlam because of it. The Church is suffering keenly due to it. Harmony is destroyed for all, the cause being just a little loss of time.

We are especially interested just now about this loss as it relates itself to the Church and her organizations, which leads to a special kind of loss. It is the slovenly habit of tardiness. Ordinarily people are late to service from lack of thought. It is rarely premeditated. Not to think sometimes amounts almost to criminality. It at least can make very careless Christians. "Why worry over such a little thing?" is their argument or lack of argument.

The strange thing is that when one becomes a time loser, he loses other things. He has lost a proper reverence in worship. The same person would not presume on being late should an earthly king or queen give him audience. Then he loses to others undisturbed worship. He loses to the minister a peace in service. He loses the inspiration of entering unitedly in the opening service. He loses respect for himself as a dependable person in God's house. He loses the blessing of being a blessing to others in that he is a good example, these and more losses due to a loss of time somewhere.

A man referred to a certain church as being an habitual loser of time. It began late. It stopped late. Everything was late. You may think this was *your* church for this sin is not confined to one parish.

A young lawyer once remarked that you might as well take money out of his pocket as to keep him waiting because of your tardiness. A careless loss of time is presumably a type of dishonesty. None of us wants to be considered unfaithful or careless or dishonest. Let us clear ourselves then of tardiness. May we no longer be a bugbear to conscientious-on-time people. May we cease to annoy services by constantly being late-comers. May we inspire others by our promptness. Each of us has a personal responsibility to others. "He who thinks that his daily acts are of no consequence must take the consequences." Time is precious. It is a gift. Let us treasure it, not lose it.

Y. W. SPECIAL WORKER COLUMN

MRS. RUTH LOBAUGH WALKER

This month was to have had a few words from Mrs. Ruth Lobaugh Walker of Gorei, Abyssinia and Conoquenessing, Pa. She, however, has been unusually busy this summer attending Tarkio and New Wilmington Conferences, being feted by friends beside trying to assemble and send off the baggage required by a missionary in her work for a term of service. She said she kept in mind that her assignment was about due, but the time to do it seemed to be minus. If possible, while on shipboard, the lines will be written so you may look for her message a little later.

You may be interested to know of her sailing. A group of four stood by and watched Mrs. Walker's boat, the *Aquitania,* sailed away on the night of August 21. She stood *alone* on deck, —her missionary companions, the Maxwells, having taken their tiny tots to their cabin, the hour being late—waving her farewells to her friends and her native land. You will remember her, our other special workers and work and all obligations resting on the Young Women's Department in prayer will you not?

Mrs. Walker has been much appreciated while on furlough, having given generously of her friendship and knowledge of the mision field as she knew it.

Methods

A rally of Y. W. Societies either in one group or in several groups covering the societies of the presbyterial is one point in the pennant contest. This rally may occur any time during the year to suit the convenience of the cooperating societies. The law is that a rally or sectional rallies be held annually, every society having at least one representative present. Either many presbyterials do not attempt such a meeting or the meetings are not reported to the secretary. All of this preface is to refresh your memory and to present some items concerning Xenia's Y. W. rally.

Mrs. John W. Collins, Y. W. Secretary, very kindly furnished the information. This rally took place July 19 in the 1st Church of Springfield, Ohio. A covered dish supper was a feature of the occasion. The entertaining society had the tables ready and served coffee. Each one took her own silver, plate, etc., and furnished one dish for the supper. 104 sat down together.

Each society represented shared in the program later in the devotional part or pageant or discussion. The president of each society was asked to respond to roll call by giving the strongest and weakest points in her society, the number of members in her society and the number at the rally.

Mrs. J. Mason Prugh, delegate to the W. G. M. S. Convention gave a report of the Philadelphia meeting.

The pageant presented was "Waiting for the Doctor." This group was specially favored by having with it Mrs. John P. White of Xenia, who of

course among other very good words called attention to the Magazine, the Y. W. Department in particular. A round-table was held and the Ten Points for Presbyterial Pennant were discussed and explained. The Secretary, Mrs. Collins, feels that every point but number one, "A Society in every congregation," might be reached comfortably.

Is not this a challenge to the congregations that are not yet making the effort or have not attained success in an effort made to become very serious and accomplish the seemingly impossible? Shall the first point be modified to make the pennant easier to win? Or, shall the point be held as it is? Please be free to send in your honest opinion with reasons attached. (By the way, one presbyterial has just one congregation without a society. Watch it get a pennant! Is it yours?)

The rally was such a success that all present were "agreed" that another year we should have one. The printed program of the Xenia Y. W. Rally is in the Board Rooms.

The next report is both a rally and a society report. Miss Doris Jamison of Biggsville, Illinois, reporter, gives some good ideas:

At the Round Table for Circle girls conducted during the Presbyterial in Monmouth, Illinois in July, every society was well represented.

After prayer and greetings from the Secretary, small pennants containing the different points were passed and each one separately discussed. Each representative promised that her society would strive to meet the requirements, so that the Pennant could be won. (The Presbyterial pennant referred to in previous article.)

"Building a Program," was the next topic for discussion. It was decided to take at least ten minutes for the devotional part of the program, using the Prayer Cycle at each meeting. The poem on the first page of Prayer Cycle written by George Klingle, was taken as a motto, to be read just before the devotional hour and followed by silent prayer at each meeting.

Several then told of interesting programs which they had had during the year.

Ten girls of our circle, the Mary J. Campbell, of Biggsville, rented a cottage and have just returned from an interesting week at the beach They were chaperoned by their Superintendent, Mrs. F. M. Caughey, and took turns in conducting the "Quiet Hour."

At our August meeting we are to give the play, "Aunt Elizabeth's Missionary Tea," and after the meeting we go to the park for a picnic supper.

Our programs and our attendance are both much improved and we hope to do better work during the coming year.

Mrs. J. S. McKain, 4833 Perrysville Road, Bellevue P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa., has furnished a copy of the Y. W. society program of the North Church. It contains something seldom seen on a society program. "installation of officers." By the way, you may procure from the Literature Department, 904 Publication Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., two or three forms of installation service. Do societies make their officers feel necessarily responsible and important?

A special topic for prayer relating to the subject for study, appears on each monthly program as well as a special kind of roll call. How the society responds to its program can best be learned by applying to Mrs. McKain.

Cullings from conference notes:—Missionary salad: Green paper cut in shape of leaf with missionary saying on white paper pasted in center, all to be wrapped in a napkin. Or, fill peanuts with sayings, information, etc.

To overcome tardiness, one society serves lunch first thing. In that society, *no one is late for the program.*

To interest girls in praying for missionaries, prepare a special cal-

endar with different colored pages for definite hours as pink for morning, blue for day, sunset colors for evening and gray for night. The names are to be placed opposite certain colors, certain girls being given definite missionaries for whom to pray.

The late Mrs. Cronk, presented a *pod* of missionary P's: Three are here presented: 1st Prayer, Pray *in* the attendance. Have prayer during meeting. Two many prayerless meetings.

2nd, Pray *with* speaker.

3rd, Prepared place for the meeting. Mrs. Cronk's idea was that attractiveness was a feature of social meetings, *very* necessary. Her query was, Why not use the means, "leave no stone unturned, within the bounds of propriety, for making people happy in a meeting of the church? Was she correct? Please send in your answers to this question, giving your reasons for or against and your plans even if you have only one to offer, for the use of others.

Junior Department

MRS. W. R. McMUNN, Secretary, 302 Hastings, Ave., Oakdale, Pa.

"Being Thankful Every Day" is the title of the new Junior Thank-Offering pageant written by Mrs. Paul Stewart and presented at the Philadelphia Convention by the Juniors of the Seventh Church, Philadelphia under the direction of Miss Mary Ross. In order to make the pageant longer (thirty minutes were allowed) the following recitation "Thankfulness" taken from page 3, "Recitations and Exercises for Junior Missionary Societies," Literature Department, was given. This was followed by all the children singing from the Bible Songs, "For God so Loved the World." These additions were made just before the closing paragraph of the pageant.

THANKFULNESS

For all that God in mercy sends,
For health and parents, home and friends,
For comfort in the time of need,
For every kindly word and deed,
For happy thoughts and holy talks,
For guidance in our daily walks,
For everything give thanks!

For beauty in this world of ours,
For verdant grass and lovely flowers,
For songs of birds, for hum of bees,
For the refreshing summer breeze,
For hill and plain, for streams and wood,
For the great ocean's mighty flood,
In everything give thanks!

For the sweet sleep which comes with night,
For the returning morning light,
For the bright sun that shines on high,
For the stars glittering in the sky,
For these and everything we see,
O, Lord, our hearts we lift to Thee,
For everything give thanks!

This pageant, also Junior Thank-Offering leaflets and boxes may be had from the Thank-Offering Department, 905 Publication Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW SOCIETIES

The following new Junior societies have been reported: 1st Church, Canton, Ohio; Little Light Bearers' society at Shearersburg, Pa.; Mt. Hermon, Ohio.

Ryegate, Vermont, New Junior and Little Light Bearer's Societies having a total membership of 31.

East Ryegate, Vermont, Junior Society, 20 members. A L. L. B. will soon be organized.

Foreign Missions

MRS. H. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary, 340 S. Hiland Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

INDIA

At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday a letter was read from our beloved and departed Josephine L. White, dated July 16. It seemed like a voice from the better country because, as you read in the September Magazine, she departed from earth to heaven, August 8, 1929. After tender words of sympathy for the Foreign Secretary concerning her recent bereavement she tells us she was just waiting for the arrival of Dr. Maria White who was to visit her in Abbottabad. She then adds: "I am exceedingly well. I find I can now climb up and down stairs and through the lanes of this place as when I first came, before I had the flu." She writes quite at length about a pension plan and about the meeting of our women missionaries in India so that they might suggest to the Board what they would like to have done. You will pardon me for quoting the conclusion of her letter—her last words to us as a Board: "I am happy to know that I belong to, or rather have over me, a Board, every member of which is very thoughtful and considerate and whom we love and trust and to whom we can leave this entire matter." You can imagine the impression that this letter, the longest we had ever received from Miss White, made upon the members of the Board as we knew while we listened she was in the presence of the Master Whom she loved and served so well. You can appreciate the gratification that everyone of us had in reading her loving expression of confidence in the Board as a whole. To be worthy of such confidence is our daily prayer.

A letter has also been received from Dr. Maria White, who was providentially present with her cousin Josephine when the fatal attack came. It was a great comfort to both Josephine and her cousin, Dr. Maria White when the end came. Josephine White was one of our most devoted and consecrated missionaries; she was greatly beloved and will be sorely missed by her colleagues and by all the native people who knew her and loved her.

The message of the Executive Committee of the India Mission to the Foreign Secretary on account of the death of Mrs. George Sands was also received and read. The Foreign Secretary takes this method of thanking the more than one hundred who have taken time to write such loving messages. They did not make the sorrow or the loneliness less, but they did encourage her to do the best she could to "carry on" in the work of the Master Whom her sister loved and served so well.

A letter from the retiring chairman of the Board in charge of the Home for Women in Gurdaspur, Mrs. J. H. Stewart, reports that Miss Emma Dean Anderson had asked to be allowed to retire from the management of that Home in the fall of 1931. As every reader of the Magazine knows, this Home for Women and Children in India was a dream of Miss Emma Dean Anderson for years. In answer to prayer the Lord has sent the money which enabled her to buy the property and put up the buildings, the only contribution the Women's Board has made up to date being the $3,000 which was used to build a residence for Miss Anderson on the property. It is in a sense a cooperative institution although the money for the entire plant was contributed by United Presbyterians. It was thought wise to open its doors to the Presbyterians, the Methodists, and the Associate Reformed Presbyterians—to all Americans now working in India. They pay a certain sum toward the upkeep of this institution annually and thereby have the privilege of

sending some of their women and children from time to time. At the time this letter was written, July 24, 1929, there were "about thirty women in the Home and quite a large number of children. The expenses average about Rs.135 annually, or between forty-five and fifty dollars a year according to the rate of exchange. This estimate includes the salary for teachers for the vernacular subjects which most of the women take, some of them up to the fifth reader, along with writing, spelling and arithmetic. Miss Anderson's aim has been to give thorough teaching in the Bible, using a three year course. The women are able to take examinations that show the excellent training they have in the Bible." One of the reasons that Miss Anderson had for the establishment of this institution was the fact that in many cases when the wife and mother confesses Christ and is baptized, her husband not being a Christian, tells his wife to leave home at once. India is not like America. There are no ways in which an uneducated woman can earn her living in India unless she is fortunate enough to be engaged as a nurse in the family of some of the English residents there. The laundry work, the cooking, the sewing, etc, are all done by men. A place where these homeless Christian women can find a safe refuge, be taught to read and write and trained in a three years' course in Bible so that they may later become efficient Bible women, is a great boon. The Lord has spared Miss Anderson's valuable life and blessed all her efforts to secure the money necessary for the maintenance of that Home. We are wondering how these specials can be secured when Miss Anderson gives up the responsibility for the institution. Needless to say we deeply regret that she seems to think it necessary to turn over this wonderful result of her consecrated labors to some other worker, but we are sure she would not take this action unless she felt it was absolutely necessary. To relinquish this work which has been the joy of her life must be a great trial.

You will regret to learn that Dr. Faith Reed considers it necessary to come to America on account of the serious condition of a sister. She has therefore been granted a six months' leave of absence at her own expense, because we dared not object to her doing what she thought her duty. She will accompany Miss Agnes Ballantyne to this country. The doctors in India have decided that Miss Ballantyne must come to America if a permanent cure is effected. It is probable that they will sail for the United States some time in October. We hope that every reader of the Magazine will unite with us in prayer that Dr. Reed's ministry to her sister may be so blessed that she will speedily recover normal health and that Miss Ballantyne's return to her native land and her mother's care will be used of God in fitting her to return to the work in India which is so dear to her heart.

EGYPT

By yesterday's mail we received the copies of the printed Minutes of the Summer Meeting of the Egyptian Association. We shall see that these booklets are sent out to members of the Board and to Egyptian missionaries now in this country.

The Benha Community Center is still progressing. We are hoping it will be completed in time for the opening of school.

We regret to learn that Rev. Dwight Gillespie and wife have been ordered to America on account of the health of Mrs. Gillespie. Unite with us in prayer that the means used for her recovery may be so blessed that they may soon be able to return to Egypt where their labors are so highly valued.

SUDAN

In the September Magazine we told you of the distressing condition of the Girls' Boarding School at Khartum North because of the lack of

missionaries. We have made every effort possible and yet need a Kindergartner, a trained instructor in Home Economics, and an experienced Normal teacher. These three are absolute necessities. Please continue to pray that the Lord will send these in His own good time that the work of the Girls' Boarding School at Khartum North may not be hindered.

Miss Huffman has arrived in good shape and paid a visit to the Board Rooms, giving all details of her work in Berlin and her interesting journey to the home land.

ABYSSINIA

A letter from Dr. and Mrs. Pollock reports their safe arrival in San Francisco by way of China and Japan. Our four young ladies who sailed in the early summer have reached Addis Ababa safely but to date we have not had a line from any of them.

At the present writing we are very busy in negotiating for the purchase of the X-ray machine and the electric light plant needed in the George Memorial Hospital, Addis Ababa. We hope to be able to report in the November Magazine that the contracts for both have been let for we know you are all anxious that that Hospital shall be an up-to-date "House of Healing."

Our treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Hill, and the writer are planning (D. V.) to be in New York September 7th, in order to bid farewell to our beloved representatives who sail early in the morning of the 8th. September 8th is Sabbath Day, as you know, but our missionaries are all to be on board the ship early in the evening of the 7th. The following named persons constitute the party: Miss Jean B. Morrison, Miss Flora J. Jameson, and Miss Ella M. Gordon—enroute to India; to Egypt: the Misses Jane C. Smith, Laura B. Walker, Mary F. Dawson, Frances M. Patton, and Eulalia D. Grether (new). They sail on the "City of Harvard."

On the same steamer the Foreign Board is sending—to India: Dr. H. C. Chambers and Dr. M. M. Brown. The latter will join the party at Port Said. Those going to Egypt are: Dr. and Mrs. Mark S. Roy and five children, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Owen and three children, and Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Walker and one daughter.

You might be interested in knowing that it is the custom of the Board to plan that the representatives of the Women's Board and the Foreign Board and the entire missionary party shall have luncheon together in a private dining room in the Prince George Hotel on the day on which they sail. It has been a great pleasure to "break bread" with these beloved friends, to hear from as many as possible of the missionaries concerning the impressions that their furloughs have made upon their minds and the messages they expect to take back to their fields of labor conclude with a devotional service from the Church at home. We always commending the entire party to God in prayer and pleading that the Master Himself will be in the stern of the ship and will say to the wind and the waves: "Peace, be still."

Dr. Taylor of the Foreign Board is busy making plans for Deputational work this winter. The missionaries of the party will get together some time toward the last of September and will visit the Synods assigned to the Foreign Board. They hope to finish their tour about Thanksgiving time. Will every reader unite with us in prayer that the Spirit of God Himself will give Dr. Taylor divine wisdom in preparing the program and planning for the occupation of the field; that He will give the missionaries His own message so that the Word may fall into hearts prepared as good ground for its reception and that the result will be that a great revival will be sent to our Church so that souls may be brought into the Ark of Safety and that every member may work with increased zeal for the establishment of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ in the world.

Indian Department

MRS. J. FRENCH KERR, Secretary, 115 E. Fairview Ave., Connellsville, Pa.

THE RED MAN IN A WHITE MAN'S WORLD

We quote from an article in *The Saturday Evening Post* written by William Atherton DuPuy, as told to him by the Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur.

"The isolation of Indians on reservations is largely responsible for their lack of advancement. These reservations are mostly so located as to come little in contact with the white civilization. The Indian is kept to himself. He has few opportunities to absorb the white man's civilization, to participate in his productive life and prosperity. Yet his nomadic, free roving days are gone. He is neither Indian nor white man.

"With his confinement to reservations, two generations ago, went a feeling of responsibility on the part of the Government for the Indian's maintenance. He could not be cooped up and then allowed to starve. He had to be rationed. There was the time, for instance, when the conquered Sioux were confined to their reservation. Periodically herds of cattle were driven onto the reservation and turned over without cost or effort to them. Trainloads of general supplies arrived no less regularly. The Sioux lost the habit of providing for themselves. They came to know that the Government would not let them suffer. They were pauperized, robbed of all incentive.

"To some degree this sort of thing has come to most Indians. Where they were not given rations they may have received rent money for their grazing lands, oil royalties or returns from timber cut from their forests. They got the habit of living off that which came to them without effort. They found no occasion for bestirring themselves. They slid farther down into the slough of idleness. The Government, wanting to be helpful, had but harmed them.

"There is plenty of evidence indicating the possession by the Indian of abundant intelligence to become a productive citizen of the United States capable of giving a good account of himself. The psychologists have tested Indian children in schools and compared their reaction to those of white children. The white children, they say, grade 14 per cent above the Indians.

"There is much question, however, if this advantage is not due to the stimulation they have had in their homes, the greater familiarity with the language of the schools, rather than to any innate superiority.

"There are many communities in which Indian children have gone into the public schools and have taken their places beside white children. They have passed through the primary grades and gone to high schools with those children. In some cases they have afterward gone to college. In running this gamut of education the Indian child has made a record that seems quite normal. He has shown an adequate capacity to acquire these various degrees of education.

"The Indian is dexterous with his hands. He sees accurately. He is probably superior to the average white man in learning manual tasks. He can learn to be a carpenter, a bricklayer, a machinist, as readily as any white man. He is an excellent employe in the railway shops of the West. There are one hundred and fifty Indians working in the shops at Winslow, Arizona, many of them drawing the pay of skilled machinists. This manual skill appears in the industries of the Indian woman, in basket weaving, in blanket weaving,

in silver working. The Indian is of even temperament. The women fit well into domestic service. They make excellent trained nurses. They are competent as clerks and stenographers. It has been adequately demonstrated that there is, in fact, no bar against the Indian because of race. All he needs to make a success as a member of a civilized community is an opportunity."

Our readers will be glad to meet another accomplished Indian girl. Princess Lou-Scha-Enya, a full blooded Chickasaw Indian. Known as the "Humming Bird" of the Chickasaws, an accomplished singer, who plays her own acompaniment.

Literature Department

MISS ELIZABETH MILLIGAN, Secretary,

905 Publication Building, 9th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRAYER CYCLE

The supply of 1929 **Prayer Cycles** is exhausted. Order your copy for the 1930 edition now, and it will be delivered before Christmas. Canvass your entire congregation and see how many you can interest in using them the coming year. Price, 10 cents each; $1.00 per dozen; $7.50 per 100.

MISSION STUDY

Women's and Young Women's Missionary Societies

Textbooks:

"From Jerusalem to Jerusalem." (Foreign.) Cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents.

"The City's Church." (Home) Cloth, $1.50; paper, 75 cents.

"The Crowded Ways." (Home) Cloth, $1.00; paper, 60 cents.

Helps:

How to Use "From Jerusalem to Jerusalem." Price, 15 cents.

Posters, in colors, one for each chapter. Price, 50 cents for the set of six.

Manual to accompany "The City's Church." Price, 25 cents.

Suggestions to Leaders of "The Crowded Ways." Price, 15 cents.

Missionary Review of the World, July, 1929, for articles on the Home Studies. Price, 25 cents.

Supplementary Book:

"The Promise," by Dr. and Mrs. H. J. S. Buchanan. A story of the establishment of the Church in Egypt. Price, cloth, $1.00; paper, 60 cents.

Juniors and Beginners

Textbooks:

"Going to Jerusalem." (Foreign-Junior) Price, 50 cents.

"The Little Lord Jesus." (Foreign-Beginners) Price, 25 cents.

"Jumping Beans." (Home-Junior) Price, 75 cents.

"Rafael and Consuelo." (Home-Beginners) Price, 75 cents.

Helps:

How to Use "Going to Jerusalem." Price, 15 cents.

How to Use for the Home Study books is included in the textbook.

Picture Sheets "Mexicans in the United States." Price, 25 cents.

Prayers for Little Children. Price 25 cents.

Nine Home Mission Stories. Price 25 cents.

Leaflets:

The Girl Who Volunteered to Stay at Home. Price, 2 cents.

Three Knocks in the Night. Price 2 cents.

Biographical Leaflets. (Send for Catalogue and obtain complete list.)

Maps:

Mission study class leaders of the foreign textbooks should have a **Map of the World.** We do not carry these in stock, but will order for those desiring them. Price, in cloth, $3.75; paper, $2.00.

WORLD DAY OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS, March 7, 1930.

Theme: "That Jesus May Be Lifted Up."

It is not too early to order supplies for **The World Day of Prayer.** The following supplies are now ready:

Seals:

World Day of Prayer Seals, 25 cents per 100. Order now and use on all your letters till March 7, 1930.

Posters, 10 cents each. Order as many as will be needed in the churches of your community and tack one on the bulletin board of your own church now. Also get permission to place in windows of business houses as the time approaches.

The following additional supplies are not yet ready, but orders will be filed for later delivery:

Call to Prayer Cards. Free. Supply enough for all who will pray.

Retreat (New this year.) 10 cents each. Order enough for local committee and leaders.

Suggestions to Leaders. Order as above. Free.

World Day of Prayer Program, 2 cents each; $1.75 per 100. Order sufficient for expected audience.

BOOK REVIEWS

HOME MISSION BOOKS

THE CITY'S CHURCH

The City's Church, written by H. Paul Douglass, and chosen as the text for our Home Mission Study is "an interpretation, not technical but popular, of the American city in its relation to the church today." While a very delightful book to read it is even a more delightful book to study, for in it are presented in an attractive and informative manner, phases of the history and work of the city church with which many of us are not well acquainted but which are vital to a comprehensive knowledge of the mission and field of the city church. The author treats of the changeless church in the ever changing city and asks the apt question, "May one say the church's changelessness consists in always keeping very close to man's changes?"

One chapter considers the origin of the city church, its necessarily changing problems and programs, while another with no less interest tells of the reaction, the reaction **as it is, not as it should be,** of the church to changing city conditions such as prosperity and adversity. Yet another chapter tells of the city's "source of supply" for its population, the rural emigration, the alien immigration and increase by birth and of how the task of the church is to appeal to these three groups which "think fundamentally in different terms." Yet other chapters tell of the response of the church to favorable and unfavorable conditions, the response indicating the future prospects of the city church, and of the need of yet closer cooperation between denominations and of a more united Protestantism. "Resolved to think and plan together and to use to their common advantage the resources of the city, the churches might bend themselves to the better doing of what urban life requires."

It seems a far cry from "Our Templed Hills" to "The City's Church" but we will learn how closely related their interests are and of how dependent each is on the other for life and advancement. Mr. Kenneth Miller says that "the Christianization of our city life is now one of the great national problems with which every intelligent Christian should be concerned. To be sure, the city is not thoroughly representative of the country as a whole, but it is very influential. The city to a large extent sets the standards for the country not only in dress and customs but also in religious thought and practice. Certainly if our cities are centers of godlessness the whole country will be affected. Conversely, if the church of the city is strong and efficient the country districts will immediately be benefited."

The City's Church is of deep concern to all people, rural as well as urban and is an outstanding challenge to Home Missions.

—Haidee Ewing Rankin.

The Crowded Ways
By Charles H. Sears

"The Crowded Ways" is a delightful, readable book and serves as excellent supplemental reading for "The City's Church."

Mr. Sears tells us how the city grows up and why it attracts, that the City has a mind which affects the many minds of its many people, of the unfit, the homeless, the alien, the rural man, the transient, the lonely, the family, the church. As the author himself says, the purpose of the book is to interpret the city in terms of personality, to see its effects upon the individual, to see the community in terms of human relationships, to appraise the city church for its ability to help men transcend environment, to point out differences between the city and rural mind, to show the effect on the individual of bad environment and the responsibility for conditions for which the individual is not responsible, to show by illustration that the religious and moral redemption of the individual is basic and that the redemption of the city can come in no other way. Again Mr. Sears says he has "attempted to draw a picture of the city as he has seen it during a period of thirty years with a rather unusual opportunity to know people of many races and of almost every economic status. He tried to 'paint the thing as he sees it for the God of things as they are.' "

Both books recommended for our study are well worth while and will call forth from each thoughtful heart the prayer:

"O, Master, from the mountain side,
Make haste to heal these hearts of pain,
Among these restless throngs abide,
Oh, tread the city's streets again."

—Haidee Ewing Rankin.

BLIND SPOTS

Experiments in the Self-Cure of Race Prejudice.
By Henry Smith Leiper.
Council of Women for Home Missions, 105 E. 22nd St. New York. Cloth, $1.00; Paper, 60 cents.

A few lines from the author's foreword will give a good idea of the contents of this interesting volume. Of it, Dr. Leiper says: "It is purely and simply an attempt to suggest ways of cultivating fair and brotherly personal attitudes. . . . .

"What most people find difficult is, first, how to recognize their own prejudices and, second how to set about 'rooting out' the prejudice they discover in their own minds. This book attempts, among other things, to meet these difficulties. . . . .

"The book grows out of a belief that something can be done about race prejudice, not only by society in general and by the church as an institution, but also by individual Christians in particular."

PIONEERS OF GOODWILL

Cloth, $1.00; Paper 75 cents.
Council of Women for Home Missions.

The Intermediate text book consists of stories of pioneers. The men and women whose lives have been sketched in a charming manner by Harold B. Hunting were all interested in people. They loved folks, whether they were red, black or white; whether they were frontiersmen, lumbermen or factory workers.

Mission work among various racial groups is set forth through the biographies of the "Pioneers of Goodwill."

JUMPING BEANS

Jumping Beans, the text book for Juniors, written by Dr. Robert McLean, is the story of a Mexican family who came to the United States and later returned to Mexico to help their own people.

The Helps for Leaders, which form the second part of the book, are very fine. No Junior leader can fail to have an interesting time as she introduces her boys and girls to these near neighbors.

RAPHAEL AND CONSUELO

By Florence C. Means and Harriet L. Fulton.

The book for the Primary Grade is a delightful story of the Lopez family, who come to the United States and after many trials find friends and work and a home and education, through the helpful ministries of Christian missionaries.

The Teacher's Helps are prepared by an expert and are the outgrowth of the author's own experience in teaching a group of children.

Bible Readings

221. 1 Sam. 3:10.
222. 1 Sam. 3:11-14.
223. 1 Sam. 4:18.
224. 1 Sam. 5:3,4.
225. John 16:13.
226. Isa. 45:22.
227. Psa. 115.
228. Where do we read that God claims ownership of "the cattle upon a thousand hills"?
229. Where is Jesus called "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world?"
230. Where in the New Testament is Samuel spoken of as a man of faith?
231. Where is Jesus said to be the "Lamb slain from the foundation of the world"?
232. Where is Jesus recorded as a "Lamb without blemish"
233. Where spoken of as "God", "Mediator", "man" in a certain two verses?
234. "There is none other name . . . given among men"—where?
235. What was "Eben-ezer" and where recorded?
236. Which prophet invited us to seek the Lord, and to call upon Him to find pardon?
237. What outstanding characteristics had King Saul?
238. Who said that "man cannot serve two masters" and where?
239. How was the prophet Samuel affected when Israel demanded a king?
240. Where recorded that God gave Israel a king "in anger"?

FREEDMEN'S MISSIONS

LIST OF WORKERS IN FREEDMEN'S FIELD UNDER THE W. G. M. S.

***Arlington—Girls' Matron; Kitchen Matron, Mrs. Blevins; Domestic Science, Mrs. N. D. Williams; Sewing, Miss Mizzilla Horn; Boys' Matron, Mrs. Haynes.**

***Camden—Principal, Rev. W. G. Wilson; Asst. Principal, Alonzo W. Young; N. H. Mann, Walter Anglin, Miss Annie Blevins, Miss Lenora Starkey, Miss Amanda Freeman, Miss Evelyn Haygood, Mrs. S. P. Marsh, Mrs. Alphonzo Young, Miss Mary Jones, Miss Lucy Woodward, Mrs. Nannie J. Bonner.**

***Canton Bend—Domestic Science, Miss Carrie Johns, Miss Alma J. Thatcher.**

Chase City—Matron, Mrs. Della Seright; Asst. Matron, Mrs. Lavina Gaines; Sewing, Mrs. Luella Tidball; Domestic Science, Mrs. Daisy Osborn; Supt. of Boys, Charles Blakewell; Asst. Matron, Mrs. Jones.

Henderson—Nine months; J. A. Warren, Mrs. Tarter, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Reddick, Mrs. Ellis. All time (Nurse), Mrs. Eva Adams.

Knoxville—Miss Anna Rutherford, Miss Jennie Robertson, Miss Myrta McVey, Miss Bertha Ball, Miss Laura Baum, Miss Katherine Sancken.

***Miller's Ferry—Domestic Science, Miss P. B. Banks; Supt. Boarding Dept., Miss F. O. Parker; Matron, Mrs. O. Hawkins; Sewing, Mrs. F. H. Cary; Supt. Hospital, Mrs. Nannie Rhea.**

***Prairie—Principal, Prof. William Peters; Asst. Principal, Mr. James Rivers; Miss Hope Edwards, Miss Hattie King, Miss Elizabeth Bradford, Miss Mary Meadows, Mrs. Estella Perkins, Mrs. Etoila Peters.**

***—Donations of Clothing needed. New materials and Christmas boxes are gratefully received at all stations. Remember to prepay freight and put name of society and place inside of box. Address contributions as follows:**

Arlington, Ala.—Post Office address, Annie Manie, Alabama. Shiping point, Arlington, Ala.

Camden—Rev. W. G. Wilson, Camden, Alabama.

Canton Bend—Rev. J. N. Cotton, Camden, Wilcox County, Alabama.

Miller's Ferry—C. S. Simpson, Post Office, Millers' Ferry, Alabama. Shipping point, Camden, Ala. Mark for Miller's Ferry, Alabama.

Prairie—Prof. William Peters, Post Office address, Prairie, Alabama. Shipping point, Catherine, Alabama. Mark for Prairie Mission.

Tributes

MRS. LAURA GRAYSON

The Women's Missionary Society of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Steubenville, Ohio, wishes to pay a tribute of love to the memory of one of its most faithful and honored members, Mrs. Laura Grayson, who answered the summons July 1, 1929, to pass from life on earth on to her heavenly home.

Her greatest delight was in God's Word and His house. The fragrance of her Christian character, filled her home, community and church, to whose welfare she was keenly alive.

Blessed with an unusual intellect, a sunny and cheerful nature, she was used of God, as a blessing and inspiration to all with whom she associated. Sincerity of purpose, and faithfulness to duty, in the many places of responsibility, which she has filled, characterized her life, and each cause she considered worthy of her best.

With sorrow we record our loss of her companionship as friend and co-worker, yet humbly submit to the will of our heavenly Father, who doeth all things well. We think of her as in the presence of Him, whom she loved to serve. "To such belongeth the Kingdom of Heaven." "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

To the family we extend our sincere sympathy and entrust them to the care of the Heavenly Father, "As a mother comforteth her child so may the Lord comfort you." "My grace is sufficient for thee."

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes and a copy sent to the family; also that they be published in **The Womens Missionary Magazine.**

Committee:

Mrs. E. S. Cunningham,
Mrs. J. E. Carlisle,
Mrs. S. W. Saxton.

MRS. AGNES CRAIG MARSHALL

The Women's Missionary Society of the Dayton, Pa., U. P. Church, offers a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Agnes Craig Marshall, who was called by the Master, June 28th, 1929.

She was a charter member of the society. She was ever faithful and loyal to her church and home.

Her presence and help will be missed. The fragrance of her Christian character filled her home and permeated the community in which she lived.

She was beautiful in life and beautiful in death. While we miss her presence and loving helpfulness, yet we would not call her back, for we think of her as in the presence of Him, whom she delighted to serve. May we cherish her memory and endeavor to follow her example of godly living and faithful loving service.

Mrs. S. P. Butler,
Mrs. A. C. Morrow,
Mrs. A. G. Walker.

MRS. R. H. HOOD

The sudden Home-going of Mrs. R. H. Hood on July 13, 1929, has left a vacancy in the membership of the Women's Missionary Society of the Mt. Lebanon United Presbyterian Church which will be hard to fill.

Mrs. Hood was an active member not only in an official capacity, but also a help and inspiration to all.

The members of the society extend their sympathy to the bereaved family.

"No time for a last farewell,
No time for the shock of fear
Scarcely a moment's halt on the shore,
With the guide and the boatman near,
'Dear', how surprised you were to go—
With nothing to suffer, little to know.
Only a moment of dark—
A dream of the fleeting night,
And then the beautiful break of day,
And the quiet peace of light—
And you found yourself
Where you longed to stand,
In the calm repose of the dear Homeland."

—Committee.

PRESBYTERIAL SECRETARIES ! ! !

Please send names and addresses of delegates to the W. G. M. S. Convention for 1930 by December 1, 1929, to the Convention Secretary.

MISS LILLIAN M. ROBERTSON

140 West 71 Street, New York City.

PRESENT ADDRESS OF MISSIONARIES SUPPORTED BY THE WOMEN'S GENERAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND DATE OF APPOINTMENT

HONORARY MISSIONARY

Miss Mary J. Campbell, ...Delhi

INDIA

Miss Emma Dean Anderson, 1881 .....Gurdaspur
Miss Ruth I. Ardrey, 1924 .....Pasrur
Miss Helen Artman, 1920 .....Pasrur
Miss Kathryn Beattie, 1920 .....Sangla Hill
Miss Minnie Beatty, 1912 .....Campbellpur
Miss Roma Beatty, 1909 Badomali, Sialkot District
Miss Hazel Bennett, 1908 .....Gujranwala
Miss Rebecca Jean Black, 1921 .....Sangla Hill
Miss Lois Boyd, 1918 .....Sialkot
Miss Frances E. Brown, 1928 .....Gujranwala
Miss Lois M. Buchanan, 1910 .....Sialkot
Miss Evelyn Cathcart, 1925 .....Sialkot
Miss Marie E. Cash, R. N., 1926 .....Sialkot
Miss Henrietta Cowden, 1905 .....Sialkot
Miss Margaret Fehlman, 1913 .....Gujranwala
Miss Betsy Fleming, 1913 .....Pasrur
Miss Ella Gordon, 1893 .....
Miss Vida J. Graham, 1922 .....Pathankot
Miss Nancy Hadley, 1904 .....Zafarwal
Miss Evva P. Hartig, R. N., 1924 .....Jhelum
Miss Kate A. Hill, 1896 .....Sargodha
Miss Zarra S. Hoon, 1921 .....Rawalpindi
Miss Flora E. Hormel, R. N., 1925 .....Sheikhupura
Miss Janette Howland, 1921 .....Jhelum
Miss Flora Jameson, 1903 .....
Miss Florence Jones, R. N., 1920 .....Sialkot
Miss Olive Laing, 1912 .....Rawalpindi
Miss Sara Jane Lamont, 1928 .....Gujranwala
Miss Mary A. Lawrence, 1893 .....Rawalpindi
Miss Mary F. Lincoln, R. N., 1919 .....Sargodha
Miss Mary E. Logan, 1891 .....Jhelum
Miss Eleanor W. Maconachie, 1909 .....Pathankot
Miss Elizabeth McCahon, 1875 .....Sialkot
Miss Lillian A. McConnell, 1902 .....Lyallpur
Miss Rosa McCullough, 1879 .....Gujranwala
Miss Jean Morrison, 1895 .....
Miss E. Josephine Martin, 1896 .....Pathankot
Miss Fannie C. Martin, 1895 .....Gurdaspur
Miss Mary R. Martin, 1890 .....Sheikhupura
Miss Maude Mitchell Miller, 1925 .....Sheikhupura
Miss Henrietta Moore, 1898 .....Abbottabad
Miss Sara A. Moore, 1917 .....Gurdaspur
Miss Esther Moyer, 1924 .....Lyallpur
Miss Margaret L. Murdoch, 1924 .....Lyallpur
Miss Janet E. Nesbitt, 1925 .....Zafarwal
Miss Willa Ramsey, 1921 .....Pathankot
Miss Laura Reynolds, 1924 .....Sargodha
Miss Louise Scott, 1916 .....Gujranwala
Miss Rose Shereda, 1928 .....Gujranwala
Dr. J. P. Simpson, 1902 .....Jhelum
Miss Kate E. Spencer, 1918 .....Sargodha
Miss Emma M. Stauffer, R. N., 1925 .....Badomali
Miss Vivian L. Trimble, 1921 .....Pathankot
Miss Helen V. Weede, 1928 .....Gujranwala
Miss Georgia Wengert, 1919 .....Jhelum
Dr. Maria White, 1886 .....Pasrur
Miss Dora B. Whitely, 1911 .....Pasrur
Miss Gertrude E. Zink, 1919 .....Sangla Hill

NOW IN THIS COUNTRY

Miss Theresa Brownlee, 1922 .....Zenith, Kansas
Miss Agnes Ballantyne, 1925 .....
Miss Laurella G. Dickson, 1897 .....Tarkio, Mo.
Dr. Reba C. Hunsberger, 1921 .....
.....6622 No. 18th St. Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Mary Kyle, 1904, Phon., Garfield Co., Mont.
Dr. Faith W. Reed, 1926 .....
Miss Evelyn Tromans, 1923, 4529 Mulberry St.,
.....Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Edna Ward, 1923. 3736 E. 57th St.,
.....Maywood, Los Angeles, Cal.
Miss Cynthia Wilson, 1875 .....Pasadena, Calif.
Miss Rosa T. Wilson, 1886 .....
36 North Chester Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
Miss Carrie Worman, 1921 .....Golden, Ill.

EGYPT

Miss Mildred Allison, 1926 .....Alexandria
Miss Ella M. Barnes, 1911 .....Cairo
Miss Margaret Bell, 1901 .....Fayoum
Miss Leota Cabeen, 1909 .....Alexandria
Mrs. Mary K. Coventry, 1918 .....Cairo
Miss Anna B. Criswell, 1905 .....Assiut
Mrs. Ada A. Dunlap, 1926 .....Cairo
Miss Mary F. Dawson, 1922 .....
Miss Lucia Dwight, 1919 .....Tanta
Mrs. Sara M. Eby, R. N., 1926 .....Benha
Miss Gudrun C. Estvad, 1925 .....Cairo
Miss Davida Finney, 1914 .....Assiut
Miss Alta Grace French, 1925 .....Cairo
Miss Elsie French, 1909 .....Zagazig
Miss Martha Glass, 1921 .....Luxor
Miss Eulalia D. Grether, 1929 .....Cairo
Miss Alice Grimes, 1924 .....Mansoura
Miss Rena Hogg, 1899 .....Assiut
Miss Elizabeth Kelsey, 1928 .....Cairo
Miss Lois D. Kingan, 1926 .....Benha
Miss Lucy Lightowler, 1921 .....Mansoura
Miss Jeanette McCrory, 1916 .....Benha
Miss May E. McFarland, 1919 .....Cairo
Miss Carol McMillan, 1906 .....Tanta
Miss Helen J. Martin, 1914 .....Cairo
Miss Dora Mason, 1918 .....Assiut
Miss Helen J. Noordewier, 1921 .....Beni Suef
Miss Marion Paden, 1920 .....Zagazig
Miss Frances M. Patton, 1922 .....
Miss Venna R. Patterson, 1924 .....Cairo
Miss Estelle Robertson, 1922 .....
Mrs. Rachel Tracy Seiver, 1925 .....Fayoum
Miss Edna B. Sherriff, 1920 .....Alexandria
Miss Margaret A. Smith, 1872 .....Cairo
Miss Nellie C. Smith, 1911 .....Minia
Miss Jane C. Smith,1922 .....
Miss M. Frances Tait, 1925 .....Cairo
Miss Anna Y. Thompson, 1871 .....Cairo
Miss Mary L. Thompson, 1917 .....Assiut
Miss Laura B. Walker, 1904 .....
Miss Ethel Weed, 1919 .....Alexandria
Miss Elizabeth S. White, 1924 .....Cairo
Miss Ida B. Whiteside, 1924 .....Luxor
Miss Ruth Mary Williamson, 1924 .....Tanta
Miss Esther W. Wilson, 1919 .....Luxor
Miss Margaret Work, 1924 .....Beni Suef
Miss Ruth Work, 1904 .....Assiut
Miss Laura Wright, 1921 .....Tanta

NOW IN THIS COUNTRY

Miss Jean S. Campbell, 1923 .....Portersville, Pa.
Miss Minnehaha Finney, 1894, 121 North 7th St.,
.....Sterling, Kansas
Miss Alfretta M. Hammond, 1904 .....
.....State Hospital, Warren, Pa.
Miss May Holland, R. N., 1913 .....
....5836 N. Umberland St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss E. Roxy Martin, 1901. 1239 Filmore St.,
.....Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Lillian McClelland, 1923, R. D. 2,
.....Benzonio, Michigan
Miss Sara B. Meloy, 1923, 1577 Wesley Ave.,
.....Evanston, Ill.

SUDAN

Miss Mary Coie, 1919 .....Wadi Halfa
Miss Esther Minta Ganter, 1928 ....Khartum North
Miss Aulora R. McIntyre, 1919 .....Omdurman
Miss Marguerite M. McClellan, 1926 ....Wadi Halfa
Miss Mary Jane McKnight, 1922 ....Khartum North
Miss C. Blanche Soule, R. N., 1921 .....Nasser
Miss Frances Turk, R. N., 1921 .....Khartum North

NOW IN THIS COUNTRY

Miss Una Coie, 1918, %Earl B. Kinne, R. D. 2,
.....Shannon City, Iowa
Miss Elsie E. Grove, 1912, 616 W. North Ave.,
.....N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Ray Huffman, R. N., 1924, 325 W. 12th St.,
.....Hutchison, Kansas

ABYSSINIA

Miss Edith C. Anderson, R. N., 1929 ....Addis Ababa
Mrs. Agnes H. W. Bancroft, R.N., 1929 Addis Ababa
Miss Ruth C. Beatty, R. N., 1920 .....Addis Ababa
Miss Isabel Blair, 1922 .....Sayo
Miss Mildred Kiemele, 1929, ...Addis Ababa
Miss Elizabeth McKibben, 1924 .....Sayo
Miss Ruth L. Walker, 1923 .....Gorel
Miss Florence D. White, 1923 .....Addis Ababa

NOW IN THIS COUNTRY

Miss Viola M. Bayne, R. N., 1924 .....

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*Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Alexander, ...Cairo
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Rev. J. H. Boyd, D.D., ...Tanta
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Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Fairman, ...Cairo
Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Finley, ...Assiut
Rev. and Mrs. Dalton Galloway, ...Beni Suef
Dr. and Mrs. Horace K. Giffen, ...Assiut
Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Gilmor, ...Alexandria
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Rev. and Mrs. F. D. Henderson, ...Assiut
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Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hoyman, ...Assiut
Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Hutchison, ...Tanta
Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Jamison, ...Tanta
Dr. and Mrs. Neal D. McClanahan, ...Assiut
Mr. and Mrs. M. C. McFeeters, ...Assiut
Rev. and Mrs. H. A. McGeoch, ...Zagazig
Rev. and Mrs. Ralph T. McLaughlin, ...Cairo
Dr. W. T. Moore, ...Tanta
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Nolin, ...Alexandria
Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Owen, ...Assiut
Mr. and Mrs. Jno. S. Petrie, ...Cairo
Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Philips, ...Cairo
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Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Russell, ...Assiut
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Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Shaub, ...Faiyum
Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Thompson, ...Assiut
Dr. and Mrs. F. Scott Thompson, ...Assiut
Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Walker, ...Luxor
Dr. and Mrs. N. B. Whitcomb, ...Assiut

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Mrs. C. C. Adams, ...New Wilmington, Pa.
Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Baird, 534 "B" Ave., E. .....Albia, Iowa
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Bell, %Dr. G. C. Lake, ...R. D. 5, Tyrone, Pa.
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Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Elder, 333 S. 2nd St., ...Albia, Iowa
Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Gillespie, ...
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Mrs. T. C. Moore, ...New Concord, Ohio
Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Reed, 54 W. Wheeling St., ...Washington, Pa.
Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Skellie, R. D. 3, Argyle, N. Y.
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Dr. M. M. Brown, ...
Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Campbell, ...Pasrur
Dr. H. C. Chambers, ...
Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Colvin, ...Gujranwala
Rev. and Mrs. Osborne Crowe, ...Sialkot
Prof. and Mrs. W. J. Downs .....Rawalpindi
Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Foster, ...Sialkot
Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Gordon, ...Jhelum
Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Gordon, ...Gurdaspur
Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Heinrich, ...Rawalpindi
Rev. and Mrs. J. A. McArthur, ...Gujranwala
Dr. and Mrs. J. A. McConnelee, ...Gujranwala
Rev. and Mrs. Kenneth MacKenzie, ...Sialkot
Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Martin, ...Taxila
Rev. Robert Maxwell, ...Gujranwala
Rev. and Mrs. P. A. Miller, ...Lyallpur
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Rev. and Mrs. George J. Murdoch, ...Sargodha
Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Nesbitt, ...Gujranwala
Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Picken, ...Sangla Hill
Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Porter, ...Rawalpindi
Miss Gwynaeth Porter, ...Taxila
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Mrs. M. M. Brown, ...New Concord, Ohio
Rev. E. E. Campbell, 16311 Fernway Road, ...Shaker Hgts., Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. H. C. Chambers, E. 32 Chet-Wayne Apts. .....503 King St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Cummings, New Wil- .....mington, Pa.
Rev. and Mrs. E. C. McConnelee, R. D. 4, ...Quaker City, Ohio
*Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Martin, ...New Concord, Ohio
Mrs. Rob't Maxwell, Box 333, New Wilmington, Pa.
Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Mercer, 1503 Dormont .....Ave., S. Hills Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merriam, 310 E. Detroit .....Ave., Monmouth, Ill.
Rev. and Mrs. F. C. Patterson, ...Jamestown, Pa.
Prof. and Mrs. C. A. Stewart, %Mrs. Mary B. .....Hopkins, Box 383 Meeker, Colo.
Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Stewart, New Wilmington, Pa.

SUDAN

Rev. W. J. Adair, ...Nasser, Sobat River
Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Anderson, ...Khartum
Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Finley, ...Khartum
Rev. and Mrs. Leander Finley, Khartum, The Sudan
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gephardt, ...Doleib Hill via Malakal
Dr. and Mrs. J. Kelly Giffen, ...Khartum
Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Heasty, Doleib Hill via Malakal
Rev. H. H. McClellan, ...Doleib Hill via Malakal
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McKnight, ...Khartum
Rev. and Mrs. R. F. Shields, ...Omdurman
Rev. and Mrs. P. J. Smith, ...Nasser, Sobat River
Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Sowash, ...Omdurman

ON FURLOUGH

Mrs. W. J. Adair, ...Burlington, Wash.
Rev. and Mrs. R. L. Edie, ...1623 W. Wash. St., Phoenix, Arizona
Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Oyler, ...Ontario, Ore.
**Rev. Glenn P. Reed, ...Houston, Pa.

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Dr. and Mrs. V. F. Dougherty, ...Gorei via Addis Ababa
Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Henry, Sayo, via Addis Ababa
Rev. C. F. Kenneweg, ...Sayo, via Addis Ababa
Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Maxwell, ...Sayo
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Russell, ...Addis Ababa
Mr. and Mrs. P. R. West, ..Gorei, via Addis Ababa

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Rev. and Mrs. B. B. Buchanan ....217 S. 2nd St., Monmouth, Ill.
Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Pollock, ...957 Euclid Ave., Ontario, Cal.
Rev. and Mrs. Robt. M. Wilson, ...328 Dalzell Ave., Ben Avon, Pa.

---

* Retired from active service.
** Honorary Missionary

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Recording Secretary: Mrs. John A. Wilson, 1007 Trenton Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. R. L. Thompson, 7116 Brighton Road, Ben Avon, Pa.

Treasurer: Miss Sarah B. Henning, 1214 LeClair Ave., Swissvale, Pa.

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Corresponding Secretary: Miss Mary White, 1502 Boyle St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Recording Secretary: Miss Clara J. Wilson, 150 N. Craig St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Donation Secretary: Mrs. Annie E. Duff, 41 Maplewood Ave., Crafton, Pa.

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President: Mrs. A. M. Scott, 528 Jones Ave., Braddock, Pa.

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Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Ira Gribben, 5611 Fair Oaks, St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Donation Secretary: Mrs. Howard Stevenson, Emily St., Crafton, Pa.

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Treasurer: Miss Sarah B. Henning, 1214 LeClair Ave., Swissvale, Pa.

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1st Vice Pres. :Mrs. D. T. McKeag, 220 Belva St., Avalon, Pa.

2nd Vice Pres.: Mrs. J. P. Cameron, 312 Lehi Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rec. Sec.: Mrs. Craig Smith, 3504 Shadeland Ave., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cor. Sec.: Mrs. W. K. Given, 333 Locust St., Edgewood, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Donation Sec.: Mrs. Geo. F. Newell, 109 Biddle Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Financial Ch.: Miss Annetta M. Little, 1503 Dormont Ave., Dormont, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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INDIAN MISSIONS

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Rev. R. H. Barr .....Warmspring, Ore.
Rev. W. A. Matthews, ...Simnasho, Ore.

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.....707 E. 37th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. A. Caliandro, (Italians) 1378 Boule-
.....vard East, West New York, N. J.
Mrs. Maud Morrison, (Aliens) .....Hickory, Pa.
Miss Grace Welch, (Aliens) .....Langloth, Pa.
Mrs. Mary Ciancio, (Italians) .....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Margaret Heazlett, ...
.....1302 State St., Coraopolis, Pa.
Miss Ella Montgomery, Route 4, Mansfield, Ohio
Miss Elizabeth McMillan, ...
.....734 Palmer Ave., Pueblo, Colo.
Miss Laura Sawhill, 1717 Eastmand St., Boise, Id.
Mrs. F. C. Metcalf, (Mutes) .....
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A Little Time Apart

"Come ye yourselves apart and rest awhile"

TUESDAY 10 A. M.

"THE GARMENT OF PRAISE"

Isa. 61:3—The garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness.

"Praise the Lord for all His goodness
For His gifts so rich and free,
For the fruits of this year's harvest,
For His love to you and me."

Nothing glorifies God more than a life that is filled with praise. As the Thanksgiving season approaches the "garment of praise" is the only suitable garment in which a child of God should be clad.
—Selected.

Pray for the gift and spirit of praise! Exercise thyself in the art and habit of praise. It is well if we can put on the garments of praise before we draw near to God, but surely we should never leave His presence without them.—Chas. H. Spurgeon.

We may well question if we sufficiently cultivate this spirit of adoring praise and joy. We are keen to ask for forgiveness, and for other mercies and interpositions of the Almighty, but we fail to launch out on the sunlit stream of overflowing gladness.
—F. B. Meyer.

How our worries would immediately melt away if we began to sing a psalm of praise.
—J. H. Jowett.

"I once got a great blessing in China," writes a missionary. "I had received bad and sad news from home, and deep shadows had covered my soul. I prayed, but the darkness did not vanish. I summoned myself to endure, but the darkness only deepened. Just then I went to an inland station and saw on the wall of the mission house these words: 'Try Thanksgiving!' I did, and in a moment every shadow was gone, not to return. What a wonderful absorbent of the ills of life are praise and thanksgiving."—Selected.

"Why should we make appeal to help from some far source,
Since life is ours, since we are one with Him
Who is our Life? Far wiser should we be
To bring our love, our gratitude, our joy
And make our daily lives one song of praise."

There is more said in the Bible about praise than prayer. The Psalms are nothing but praise, and as David got nearer the end of his journey he seems to have thought of little else. So it is with Christians, the nearer they get to heaven the more they praise God.—D. L. Moody.

Live in the uplands of grace, the "heavenly places" of prayer and praise in Christ Jesus, and it shall be well with your soul.
—G. W. Plock.

"Only those who are trusting the Lord fully can render to Him the praise and thanksgiving that rejoices His heart and ours."

The texture of the garment of praise has in its crystal folds, the glint of a crystal thread of the tears of those who love God and trust Him and praise Him in the midst of suffering and tribulation.—S. S. Times.

What am I thankful for?
For home, and friends,
For food, and all good gifts
That Heaven sends.
Yea; for all these, and more:
For pain and sorrow;
And for stern rebuff;
For briers and stones, that make my pathway rough;
Grateful for all the thorny way I've trod,
For every hurt that sends me back to God.
—Amy R. Thomas.

"It is the Spirit filled life only that understands the secret of praise. The Holy Spirit makes Jesus real and the gladdest thing in the world is to have a Saviour who is real to us. It is the consciousness of Him beside us in our daily walk which makes the praises ring forth."

"Like the poor Indian, Washaki, who said upon receiving a gift, 'Washaki thanks with plenty heart, little tongue.' we should all praise and thank God with "plenty heart."—Selected.

Our Prayer:
"Our Father, we Thy children come to Thee bringing our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving. Thy love is the light of our life and Thy grace the strength of our hearts. Save us from forgetting Thee, Thy gifts to us and Thy claims upon us."
—Mrs. Mary Porter Kyle, Monmouth, Ill.

THE HIMALAYAS

By Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Editor for India.

I am guilty of no flight of fancy, when I say that in the glorious Himalayas, the root-base of eternal India, we have the key-note to the whole of Indian life, and therefore to the soul of Indian education. Does not India draw from these mighty mountains much of the faith in which the large majority of her people live? Does she not draw from them almost her whole science of art and of beauty? Does she not draw from them her protection? Does she not draw from them much, very much of her material well-being?

For what do the Himalayas stand so far as regards education? Above all, they stand for Power, for Unity of Purpose. They are the very embodiment of all these, and because of these India is. Because of these India has endured. Because of these, India, like the phoenix, is rising today from the ashes of her past—those glorious ashes yet smouldering, which the devotion of her children shall fan into a Fire more splendid than has ever been.

I say that you have but to look up to the Himalayas, yes, to the guardians of India, to know that all things still live, that they are at the worst only asleep, that they are to awake once more to the glory of the Mother of all lands and to the peace and happiness of the world.

If you and I will dream today, though we find our dreams but dreams, others shall come after us, who, because we have dreamed, shall realize either these or dreams more splendid still. In the midst of time, then, let us dream of what some day shall be. Perchance a shadow from our dreaming shall bring somewhat of the future down into the very present.